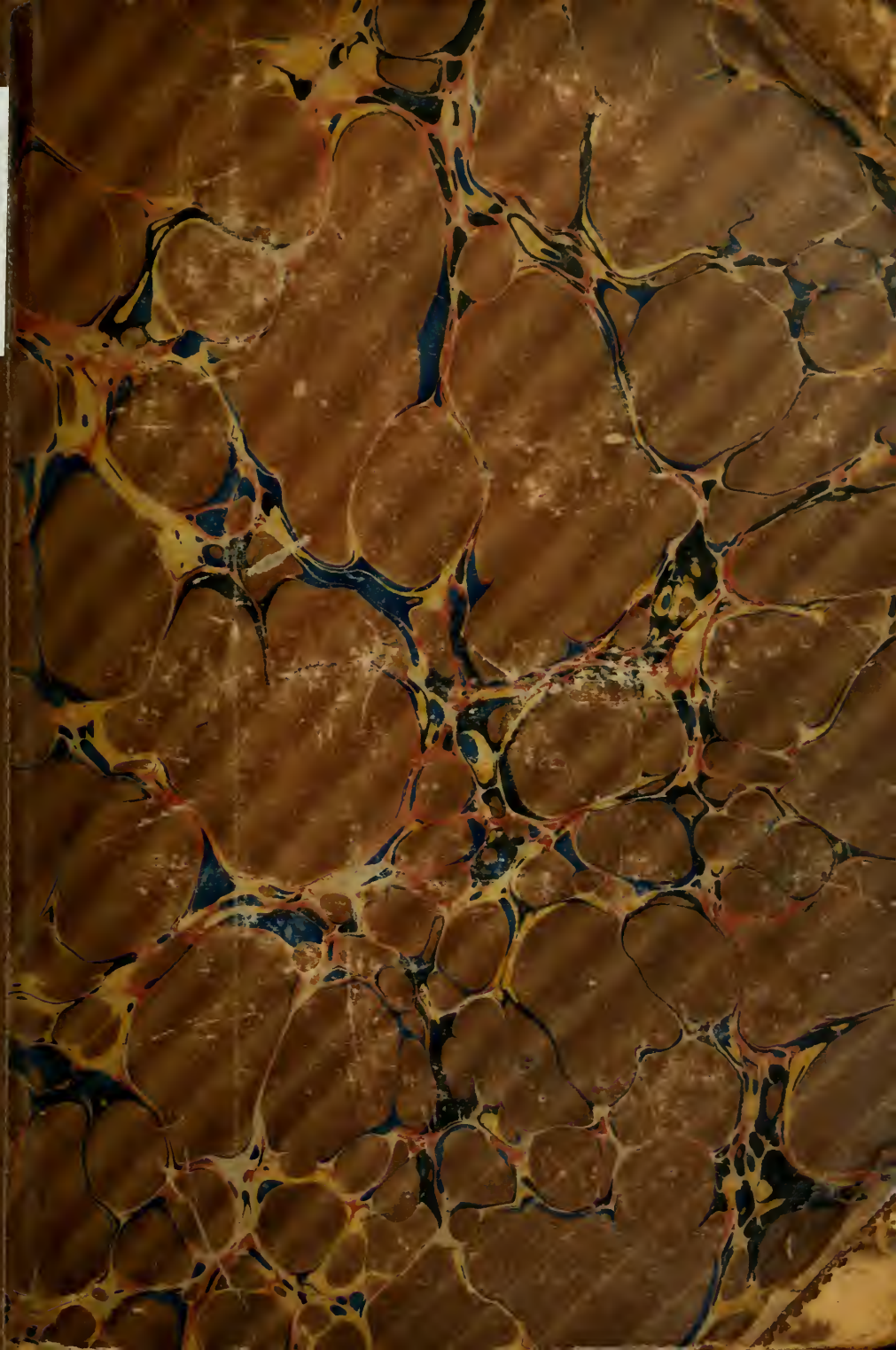




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Alexander Henderson
Edinburgh





VIEW FROM TOP OF COLIDON.

NOTES,
HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE,
ON THE
Priory
OF
Inchmahome ;
WITH
INTRODUCTORY VERSES,
AND
AN APPENDIX OF ORIGINAL PAPERS.



EDINBURGH:

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FOR

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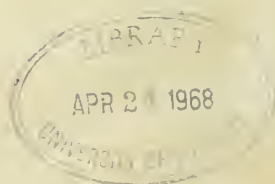
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LONDON.

1815.

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PRIORY
OF
INCHMAHOME.

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TO
MR AND MRS GRAHAM
OF GARTUR,

THESE PAGES ARE, WITH THE MOST PERFECT RESPECT,

INSCRIBED BY
THE AUTHOR.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE present work contains, it is hoped, some elements of the history of a Priory, whose chartulary seems to have perished, and the notices of which were widely scattered.

It was intended to print the verses nearly as they are, with fewer notes ; but when his intention of publishing something on this Monastery was known to the Author's friends, they kindly furnished him with such an addition of materials, that the Notes and Appendix have swelled to a size disproportioned to the Text.

He found it impracticable, without too great delay, to give his work that regular shape to which the materials appear to entitle it. Thus far he craves the indulgence of the courteous Reader ; who, haply, may deign to hear Inchmahome tell his story, as a prologue to the more copious notices given in the person of the author,

WILLIAM MACGREGOR STIRLING.

MANSE OF PORT, 3d JULY, 1815.

INSCHEMACHAME.

Six ages shall their course have run
Ere thirty years expire,
Since first I hail'd the rising sun,
Admired his setting fire.
Illustrious CUMYNG gave me birth,
(Oft since I've sung his signal worth,
His heart devoid of guile ;)
Responsive to his pious quest,
Issued to me Rome's high behest,
To grace this flood-girt isle.

II.

The steel-clad STEWART, Red-cross Knight,
Menteth, his Countess, fair and bright,

Here live in sculptured stone.

I boast not feat of Holy Land :

He bravely fought on Fairlie's strand,

And Haco bade " Be gone !"

Would vow of Cross were thus fulfilled !

Incursive blood alone were spilled !

Alone intruding foe were killed !

Blest pair ! In death ye live,

Ye love beyond the tomb,

Your mutual hearts to God ye give,

He gives you welcome home.

III.

I saw the BRUCE's mighty form,

What time he view'd the gathering storm

Hang o'er his much-loved land.

I marked his high undaunted air,
 'Mid craving want and sleepless care,
 Resolved to make a stand.
 Not lofty thus the hero's look,
 When fixed upon the sacred book
 His speaking falcon-eye ;
 Before the throne of heavenly grace,
 He bows his supplicating face
 In meek humility.
 Yes ! firm the blast he did defy,
 He caused th' invading Edward fly,
 Obtaining help of Deity !

IV.

Part of the royal Cean-Mor's grant,
 The Hun's well-earned meed,
 Was gifted, to supply my want,
 By friend in hour of need.
 O Drummond ! ancient, noble house,
 Who gav'st a lovely virtuous spouse

To deck fair Albin's crown,
Still 'mid the wreck of time thou liv'st,
Still to devoted hearts thou giv'st
A pledge of bright renown.

V.

In valiant Bruce's scepter'd son
I find a bounteous friend.
Better to give such hallowed boon,
Than croisader wend !
The pious father's bleeding heart
Might visit many a foreign part,
The tide of battle stem ;
That heart in Melrose Abbey sleeps,
And Bruce the Second, whilst he weeps,
Secures its requiem.

VI.

The beauteous Mary, when a child,
For safety hither came ;

Then first I saw that face so mild,
And owned affection's flame.
In thee, a mother's eager choice,
Sage Erskine, does the kingdom's voice,
Charmed with thy liberal fame,
To blend indulgence with controul,
And foster gentleness of soul,
A guardian angel name.

VII.

Those giant boughs that wave around
My aged hoary head,
Were then the tenants of the ground
Where walked the royal maid.
Oft, gliding through my western gate,
When worship took the place of state,
Kindly to regulate her fate,
To make her truly good and great,
I marked the lisping infant queen,
Implore the Mighty Power unseen.

VIII.

Then did the noble gallant race
Of Græme behold her charms ;
My orchard's wealth, my boxwood's grace
(Enlivening yet the sylvan place,
Embellishing my isle of rest)
Furnished the jocund rural fete,
To sooth the youthful sceptered guest,
Each wayward thought obliterate,
And banish all alarms.
When on gay Coldon's feather'd steep,
That views grey Talla's circling deep,
The peerless virgin's seen,
Or where fair Nun-hill's tangled brake
O'ercanopies my lucid lake ;
Each eye must her for seraph take,
And not for earth-born queen.

IX.

Then did the hospitable hall
Of Græme display its store,
The sparkling wine, the sprightly ball,
The pageantry of yore.
“ Ere the first cock his matin rings,”
Ere high o’er head the peasant swings
The merry echoing flail ;—
Fleeter than modern mail,
The faithful active butler brings
The blood-red draught from France.
Then traveller bent on utmost speed,
Mounted on bulrush for a steed,
Or clove on broom the air ;
Sometimes the wave in egg-shell skimmed,
The pigmy bark, so featly trimmed,
The ocean wide would dare.
The bulrush now this office fills,
Kind wierd sisterhood so wills ;

For Marion Bowie and Elspa Hardie
 Lead forth the airy dance,
And neither cross-inclined nor tardy,
 In high-mettled mood,
 Over field and over flood;
'Neath the social conjured three,
With mealy muzzles gayly free,
Sprung from the inland tideless sea,
 Three verdant coursers prance.

X.

Then was the time, when fairy horde
 It's bustling labour gave,
To make the gravelly road afford
 A transit 'thwart the wave.
When now a second task they try,
Does then the rope of sand defy
 Their very utmost skill;
The baffled weary goblin troop
Is fain, in one inglorious group,
 To hie to yon lone hill.

XI.

Coir-Uriskin, their recent haunt,
The earl's bounteous gift,
And Beal-n'am-Bo, their patron's grant,
Attest the elfin's thrift.
No more in quest of other toil,
(Fast rivetted to that same soil)
The shadowy workmen rove.
The "lubbar" now his nature mocks ;
'Mid quagmires dire, and haggard rocks,
He rears the matchless grove.

XII.

Brave Græme ! To Wallace, Scotland's pride,
That heart wherein he could confide,
And arm, brought help in haste.
On Falkirk's moor thy valour bright,
Eager to share the hottest fight,

Thy foe's affright,
Thy friend's delight,
Obtained the warrior's rest.
Stretched bold Dundaff on honour's bed,
Who patriot heroes erst has led,
His drooping country weeps ;
Yet bids her sons of other times,
Through various lands, in distant climes,
March in his radiant steps.

XIII.

In future hours, when Britain's lord
Of aid proclaims his need,
A gallant Marquis whets his sword,
And mounts the foaming steed.
A martyr in thy country's cause,
Thy King to guard, defend the laws,
How hapless is thy fate !
What though Mischance's arrows fierce
Thy val'rous bosom deeply pierce ?
MONTROSE, still thou art great.

XIV.

But who is this, in modern days,
 That spurns the life of ease,
 Disdains the tribute Fortune pays,
 Whom toil and danger please ?
 The terror of Britannia's foes,
 The teemful source of mortal blows,
 Well, LYNEDOCK, may'st thou rank with those
 Who grace the line of GRÆME.
 On thee all Europe fame bestows,
 On thee a deathless name.

XV.

But now the olden time is fled,
 When peers and princes came ;
 Those joyous days away have sped
 From faded Inschemachame.

When valour, beauty, hither flocked,
With high-bred graces richly stocked,
Then was my halcyon day ;
But now, alas ! by violent hands,
And of fell roots unhallowed bands,
Mine honours fast decay.
My hoary moss-grown crumbling walls,
Both church and choir, are sky-ceiled halls
For land and water-fowl ;
My heavenly organ's pealing note,
With many a rapture-breathing throat,
Yields to the wailing owl.

XVI.

Henceforth, may every honoured name
Linked with my humble tale,
Enjoy a still increasing fame,
While fans the passing gale.
Whilst, in my mirror clear and true,
Land, cloud, and sky are given to view,

And charm the dazzled eye ;
While sullen roars my rending ice,
To virtue true, a foe to vice,
Each with the others vie.

Quod Inschemachame.

NOTES.

NOTES.

No. I.

Illustrious Cunyng gave me birth.—St. I.

In the addenda, by Bowmaker and others, to Fordun's *Scotichronicon*, it is asserted, that Murdacus, Earl of Monteith, was the founder of the Augustinian monastery of St Colmocus.* It is, indeed, highly probable that Murdoch Monteath, Earl of Monteath, and father of the two ladies, to the elder of whom Walter Cunyng, and to the younger, Walter Stewart was married, brought monks from Cambuskenneth to Inschemachame; for, from a document which the writer has obtained by means of his early and much respected friend, the present Deputy-Register of Scotland, it

* “*Monasteria Prioratuum Scotiae, et de eorum fundatoribus. Insula Sancti Colmoci, ordinis Augustini, in Menteith, ejus fundator Murdacus Comes ejusdem.*”—*Goodall's Edition of Fordun*, p. 539. Bowmaker, abbot of Inchcolm, was nearly contemporary with Fordun.

appears, that, previous to the building of the church, religious men had been settled in the island.

With regard to the building of the church, it may be gratifying to the reader personally to examine the instrument authorizing Walter Cumyng, Earl of Monteath, to set about that pious work. This curious paper is now, by favour of Mr Thomson, submitted for the first time to the public eye in a printed form. We shall here insert that part only which relates to the subject of investigation, in the more popular shape of an English translation, referring to the Latin document, which, as embracing a different subject, but of kindred interest, (the church of Dunblane,) is presented entire in No. I. of the Appendix.

“ To all the faithful of Christ, about to see or hear this writing, William and Galfredus, by the grace of God, Bishops of Glasgow and Dunkeld, eternal salvation in the Lord, we have received the mandate of our master, the Pope, in these words : Gregory,* Bishop, the servant of the servants of God, to the venerable brothers, the Bishops of Glasgow and Dunkeld, health and apostolical benediction ; our venerable brother, the Bishop of Dunblane, hath, in our presence, represented, that, seeing the church of Dunblane in time past had been vacant for a hundred years and more, &c.

* Hugolinus, Bishop of Ostia, became Pope, under the name of Gregory IX., in 1227, at an advanced age. He died in 1241. The principal feature of his pontificate is a violent and indecorous contest with the emperor and clergy of Germany, who loudly denied his jurisdiction.

Given at Vitervi, on the third of the Ides of June, in the eleventh year of our pontificate." Then follows the instrument authorizing Walter Cumyng, Earl of Monteath, to build the church of Inschemachame, in the following words :—

“ By the authority, therefore, of this mandate, seeing the said Bishop of Dunblane, as also Walter Cumyng, Earl of Monteath, having appeared before us, after discussions, have submitted themselves to our appointment in all disputes and complaints moved between them, or which at any time could or might be moved concerning the underwritten, and concerning the reformation of the church of Dunblane ; we, having taken the advice of discreet men, have made our appointment between them, in manner following, viz.—That the said Bishop of Dunblane, in the name of his church, for himself, and all his successors, shall renounce all right which the said bishops or their predecessors, in name of the church of Dunblane, have, had, or might or could have, in lands, or in money-rent received from lands, and in all revenues and rents annually drawn in name of pension from the churches of the earldom of Monteath, in which the said earl hath a right of patronage, as alledged by the said bishop ; together with all complaints, exactions, or demands, moved between them, or which at any time by himself have been, or could have been, moved against the said earl, or his predecessors, in the premises : We have also ordained, that it shall be lawful for the said earl and his successors to build a house for

religious men of the order of St Augustine, in the island of INCHMAQUHOMOK, without impediment or opposition from the said bishop or his successors. And, moreover, in conformity with the collation of the said earl, and with the will and assent of the said bishop, we have assigned, in pure and perpetual alms, to these religious men serving God in the said island, the churches of Leny, and of the said island, with all the liberties and easements belonging to the said churches, reserving his episcopal rights to the said bishop and his successors. And be it known, that it shall not be lawful to the said bishop or his successors to make perpetual vicars in the said two churches, but proper chaplains shall be presented to the bishop, who shall be responsible to him for the cure of souls, and in spiritual and episcopal matters. We have, moreover, ordained, that the said earl, for himself and his successors, shall grant and assign the church of Kippen for a perpetual canonry in the church of Dunblane, reserving to himself and all his successors, in all time coming, the right of presenting to the said canonry as often as it shall happen to become vacant. We ordain, in like manner, that the said earl, for himself and his successors, shall yield to the said bishop and his successors, whatever right he had in the church of Callander. That, however, this our ordination may remain ratified and unshaken, we have adhibited to this writing our own seals, along with the seal of the said Bishop of Dunblane, before these witnesses in council at Perth, in the year of grace, one thousand two hundred and

thirty-eight, in the octave* of the Holy John the Baptist, to wit, G. Bishop of Aberdon; the Abbots of Aberbroth and of Scone, and of Cambuskenneth, and of Inchaffray; Mr Peter de Ramsay; Mr M. Archdeacon of Glasgow; Mr W. Dean of Glasgow; and many others."

Of the faithfulness of this translation, the reader, though a stranger to diplomatic latinity, may form some idea, when it is intimated that it has received the corrections of the learned gentleman who furnished the writer with a copy in the original tongue.

From the foregoing document it would appear, that the religious house of Inschemachame was originally in the diocese of Dunblane; and we are thus enabled, so far, to ascertain the extent of this diocese at that early period, when (as appears from the first part of the voucher now quoted) the church of Dunblane had been a century, in other words, since the building of it, without a roof.

Mr Spottiswood of Spottiswood, grandfather of the present gentleman of that name and designation, in his account of religious houses, &c. added to Robert Keith's "Catalogue of Bishops in Scotland," &c., printed in 1755, speaking of "the canons-regular and their monasteries," says, that "the priories belonging to Cambuskenneth were Insula Sancti Colmoci and Rosneth." And among the numerous and curious collections by Macfarlan of Macfarlan, deposited in the

* The eighth day before St John's day, that is, the 16th of June, St John's day being the 24th.

Advocates' Library, there is a tabular list of monasteries, where "Insula St Colmoci" is set down with Cambuskeneth as belonging to the order of St Augustine.*

In default of better information, Mr Spottiswood remarks, that "Insula St Colmoci was certainly founded before 1332;" (one traditional æra of its foundation) "for we find in Prynne's Collections, vol. iii. p. 653, that Adam Prior de L'isle de St Colmock swore fealty to Edward I. in the year 1296."

This respectable Scottish antiquarian adds of Inschema-chame, (but without quoting any voucher)† that it was united by James IV. to the chapel royal of Stirling, and that thereafter it was dissolved from the college, and bestowed by James V. upon the Lord Erskine.‡

That Cardross, in Monteath, belonged to this priory, appears from an act of parliament in the reign of James VI.,

* The date of this list is 1741. It mentions no voucher, but seems to have been taken from the Abbot of Inchcolm's Additions to Fordun's Scotchchronicon. It is erroneous in regard to the founder, whom it calls *Moreavus* Comes de Monteath, a nobleman mentioned in no other known document. The learned chief probably meant *Mordacus*, the father-in-law of Walter Cumyng, and of Walter Stewart.

† In 1506, there is an act of parliament making an annexation to the chapel royal of Stirling of several lands, but without specifying Cardross, Inchmahomo, or any other.—*Acta Parliamentorum, Jacobi IV.*

‡ The person upon whom the monarch bestowed it was John Erskine, the third son of the then Lord Erskine, whose two eldest sons were then alive, but died early, so as to make room for John's being first master of Erskine, and, at his father's death, Lord Erskine. He afterwards acquired the title of Earl of Mar, and was elected regent of Scotland.

as well as from a charter granted by this monarch, and to be afterwards quoted. The parliamentary act is entitled, "Act of Annexation of Forfaltit Landis and Rentis to the Crown;" and the lands of Cardross and others are therein described as the feu-lands of Inchmahomo.*

"Although this place," says Mr Spottiswood, "be mentioned in most of our old lists of religious houses, as a distinct monastery from that of Insula St Colmoci, yet I am apt to believe they are one and the same."† In confirmation of this opinion, it may be noticed, that Major-General Hutton, whose researches into ecclesiastical antiquities have been very enterprising, says, that "from the seal of the community affixed to a grant by the prior and convent of a pension to an organist for the church of Inchmahomo, dated 1548, he is satisfied that Inchmahomo and Insula Sancti Colmoci are one and the same place."‡

* "Acta Parliamentorum, Jacobi VI. August, 1584. Out of the landis of Cardross and otheris, the feu-landis of Inchmahomo." No sum is mentioned, owing to a defect in the record. But the point of property in Cardross is made out. And it appears, besides, that this priory had other feu-lands. "The Acts of Parliament, vol. III. A.D. MDLXVII.—A.D. MDXCII., printed by Command of his Majesty King George the Third, in pursuance of an Address of the House of Commons of Great Britain, MDCCCXIV."

† Said book, p. 239, 240. See also MS. account, in the Advocates' Library, of the most renowned churches, &c. in Scotland, by Mr Richard Augustine Hay a Bara, Canon Regular of St Genovess of Paris, Prior of St Pierremonte, &c. bearing date 1700, vol. I. p. 458.

‡ Letter from General Hutton to the author. See the engraving of the seal in this volume; also page 34.

Of the incipient dilapidation of this priory the writer has not been able to acquire any information. This point, like its chartulary, is consigned to oblivion. Archbishop Spottiswood, when speaking of religious houses, seems to describe the fate of Inschemachame among others. "Thereupon," says this historian, "ensued a pitiful devastation of churches and church-buildings throughout all parts of the realm. For every one made bold to put to their hands, the meaner sort imitating the example of the greater, and those who were in authority. No difference was made, but all the churches either defaced or pulled to the ground. The holy vessels, or whatsoever else men could make gain of, as timber, lead, and bells, were put to sale. The very sepulchres of the dead were not spared. The registers of the church and Bibliothecs cast into the fire. A. D. 1560."*

A living biographer of the great Scottish reformer, although by his research and eloquence he has done much to reconcile the public to the asperities of his character, by pointing out the necessity under which he acted, has not given to the liberality of the reformer's sentiments in regard to the episcopal hierarchy,† that breadth of light and mellowness of colouring of which it is susceptible. In one point, however, the demolition of the religious houses, Doctor

* Archbishop Spottiswood's *History of the Church of Scotland*, p. 175 of third edition, folio.

† *History of the Reformation in Scotland*, by George Cook, D.D. vol. II. p. 380, 381.

McCrie happily vindicates him from an imputation under which he laboured. "None of the gentlemen," says this biographer, "or sober part of the congregation, were concerned in this unpremeditated tumult; it was wholly confined to the baser inhabitants, or (as Knox designs them) the rascal multitude. Whatever the reformer's sentiments were as to the instruments and monuments of idolatry, he wished this to be accomplished in a regular manner; he was sensible that, in the present circumstances, such tumultuary proceedings were prejudicial to the cause of the reformers; and, instead of instigating, he exerted himself in putting a stop to the ravages of the mob."*

Of the saint to whom, according to the foregoing accounts, (for the mandate of the Bishops of Glasgow and Dunkeld takes no notice of any such personage) this religious institution was dedicated, and who appears in his place in the seal of Inschemachame, Mr Chalmers, author of "Caledonia," quotes a MS. of Innes, as making mention, in a list of the earliest bishops in Scotland, made up from a MS. calendar and mis-

* Life of John Knox, by Thomas McCrie, D.D. third edition, vol. I. p. 259. It is remarked by Mr Astle, that "learning and the arts received a fatal blow by the destruction of the heathen temples in the time of Constantine."—*Introduction to Origin and Progress of Writing*, p. 6. "The venerable fathers," he adds, "who employed themselves in erasing the best works of the most eminent Greek and Latin authors, in order to transcribe the lives of saints, or legendary tales, upon the obliterated vellum, possibly mistook these lamentable depredations for works of piety. The monks made war on books as the Goths had done before them."—*Ibid.* p. 7.

sal of the diocese of St Andrews, which belonged to the Viscount Arbutnot, and from the printed breviary of Aberdeen, 1509. In this catalogue, where we behold S. Madock of Kilmadock, S. Ronan of Kilmaronock, S. Blane of Dunblane, and others, making twenty-four in all, a month and a particular day are mentioned in connexion with each bishop, but no year.* The writer has been informed by good authorities, that, in the Gaelic, the language of the Scottish court down to the time of Malcolm Cean Mor, Insche-machame, (a spelling used in a charter by James VI.) signifies "Isle of Rest."† Of this etymology, harmonizing so well with monastic retirement, the writer has, by poetic licence, availed himself.

According to Robert Keith,‡ the profits of Inschema-chame, as presented to government in 1562, were two hundred and thirty-four pounds in money, seven chalders of bear, and fifty-nine chalders, thirteen bolls, one firloft, three pecks, and two lippies of oatmeal per annum; regarding which, it is remarked by Maitland,§ in quoting Keith, that this account is imperfect. If, as is the case, it be money Scots that is here meant, then the grant of L. 35 sterling to the

* Caledonia, vol. I. p. 322.

† The Gaelic, in which the *t* is quiescent, is Inschemathamhe.

‡ "Augustinian priory of Inchmahomo, in Perthshire, money, L. 234; bear, 7 c.; meal, 59 c. 13 b. 1 f. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ p."—*The History of the Affairs of Church and State in Scotland, from the Reformation to 1568, by Robert Keith. Appendix to Book III.* p. 185. Edin. 1734, folio.

§ History of Scotland, chap XX. of Priors, vol. I. p. 255, 259.



SEPULCHRAL MONUMENT.





prior of Inchmahomo by David II., to which we shall have occasion afterwards more particularly to refer, must either have been withdrawn or diminished.

We may exhibit a catalogue of the religious houses in Scotland of the order of St Augustin, according to the above-mentioned tabular list, composed, or preserved, by the Laird of MacFarlan.—

1. Cambuskenneth, in Clackmannanshire.
2. Inchaffray, in Strathearn, Perthshire.
3. Jedburgh.
4. Scone, in Perthshire.
5. Crusay, in the Western Isles.
6. Erusay, in the Western Isles.
7. Island of St Mark, in Galloway.
8. Island of May, in Firth of Forth, Fifeshire.
9. Restenneth, in Angus, or Forfarshire.
10. Strathallan, in Atholl, Perthshire.
11. Loch Tay, in Atholl, Perthshire.
12. Inchmahom, in Monteath, Perthshire.

There were at least four chapels attached to the priory of Inschemachame. One at the east end of the lake, about a furlong north from its outlet, close to the shore, on what is now the property of Lieut.-General Graham Stirling; another at Arnchly, “the Field of the Sword,” about a mile from the west end of the lake; a third at Chapellaroch, in the barony of Drummond. An inventory of the iron work

of this religious house, made in 1678, is among the Monteath papers at Gartmore.* Both the last-mentioned places belong to his Grace the Duke of Montrose. And there was a fourth chapel, at what long ago was the property of the family of Drummond, Balquahapple. All these places (except Arnchly, where the military circumstance has prevailed over the ecclesiastical,) retain the name of chapel. It illustrates that connexion of the Drummonds with Inschemachame, which we shall afterwards have occasion to notice, that two of the four chapels attached to the priory were on their lands.

The writer has been so fortunate as to procure an impression of the seal of Inschemachame from Mr Deuchar, lapidary, Edinburgh, whose father had obtained it from General Hutton. The impression from which this was originally taken, as the general informs the writer, was affixed to a writ lent him by the late Mr David Erskine, W. S. being a grant by the commendatory prior and the convent of a pension to an organist, dated 1548.

Note II.

Illustrious Cumyng.—St. I.

We have reserved a short sketch of the life of this truly illustrious man for a separate note. In doing so, the principal authority we shall follow is the very eminent author of “Caledonia.”

* “In all, fourtie-six stenchers, eight cleeks, and the iron yait.”

Walter, second son of William Cumyng, Earl of Buchan, was born about A.D. 1190. His first public appearance was with his father, and the other nobles, at York, in 1220, at the marriage of Alexander II. with Joan, Princess of England. By his own conduct, and his father's influence, he acquired, by grant from the crown, before 1230, the vast country of Badenoch. He married — Monteath,* Countess of Monteath, in her own right, and became Earl of Monteath before February, 1231. He is witness as such to many charters of Alexander II. With other nobles, he swore to maintain the treaty of the English and Scottish sovereigns entered into at York, September, 1237.† In 1238, he obtained the authority of the Bishops of Glasgow and Dunkeld, in the name of the Pope, and in the presence of the Bishops of Aberdon and Dunblane, and the Abbots of Aberbroth, Scone, and Cambuskenneth, met at Perth, in the octave of the Holy John the Baptist, for building the church of "*Inchmaquhock*."‡ It is recorded as an instance of pious generosity, that he granted a stone of wax, or four shillings, to the monks of Scone, to be received yearly from his *camera*.§ After the death of his father, he rose to be, as Mr Chalmers expresses

* Her Christian name is unknown, as is also her sister's, married to Walter Stewart.

† Caledonia, vol. I.

‡ Copy of appointment, No. I. of Appendix to this work.

§ Mr Wood's edition of Sir Robert Douglas's *Pecrage*.

it, "the most influential man in Scotland, owing as much to the strength of his talents as the support of his family and the number of his followers, the vassals of Monteath and Badenoch. He displayed his wisdom and authority at the coronation of Alexander III. in 1249. Objections were raised to the performance of that ceremony; but Walter, the Earl of Monteath, seeing the danger of civil commotion, insisted, with decisive influence, that the Bishop of St Andrews should knight and crown the infant son of his benefactor." As the principal subject in Scotland, who, had he acted on the ordinary principle of ambition, might have usurped the sovereign power, he was called upon to defend the rights of his native land against the insidious arts of Henry III. During the struggles of that minority which succeeded the coronation of Alexander, Monteath and his party were several times displaced and restored, till they finally triumphed in 1257.* Walter Cumyng, Lord of Badenoch, and afterwards Earl of Monteath, departed this mortal life in 1258, some said by poison, at the instigation of his countess. This accusation derived probability in the eyes of some of the Scottish nobles, from his widow, after rejecting their precipitate addresses, marrying precipitately an obscure Englishman, called John Russel.

"Walter Stewart, called Bailloch, or Freckled," (of whom we shall afterwards have occasion to speak more at large)

* Caledonia, vol. I.

“ a younger brother of the high-steward of Scotland, had married, it would seem, a younger sister of the Countess of Menteth. He laid claim to the earldom of Menteth in right of his wife, and, by the favour of the parliament, obtained it. The elder countess, insulted, disgraced, and despoiled of her fortunes, retired out of Scotland with her husband. As the *elder* sister was accused of poisoning her former lord, and had contracted a clandestine marriage with a foreigner, the judgment of the Scottish barons, in favour of the younger sister, was what the manners of a fierce and unlettered age might justify.

“ In 1273, an attempt was made” (upon the earldom and estate of Monteath) “ by William, the son of John Comyn, who had married the daughter of the elder Countess of Menteth; and in 1285 it was decided by a parliament at Scone, that a division should be made of the estate between Walter Stewart and William Comyn; that the *earldom* should remain with Walter Stewart, and that half of the lands should be erected into a *barony* in favour of William Comyn.”*

* Lord Hailes's *Annals of Scotland*, vol. I. year 1258. Mr Chalmers affirms, that there is no evidence that the word “ parliament,” was used in Scotland before the days of Bruce. The *thing*, however, is the more important consideration.

Note III.

*The steel-clad Stewart, Red-cross Knight,
Monteth, his Countess, fair and bright,*

Here live in sculptured stone.—St. II.

Walter Stewart, brother of Alexander, high-steward of Scotland, was a crusader under Lewis IX. of France, in the crusade 1248, 1249, which terminated disastrously.* He married the younger sister of the Countess of Monteath, who was married to Cumyng; and, after the last-mentioned lady, having lost her husband, had married, to the disgust of the Scottish nobles, an obscure Englishman, was, by the parliament, or assembly of the clergy and barons, advanced, together with his lady, to the earldom of Monteath. Their second son was Sir John of Ruskie, (properly Stewart, but commonly called Monteath,) who, by Lord Hailes,† is vin-

* “ Alexander II. raised a considerable body of hardy men, and committed them to the conduct of three valiant and wise commanders, Patrick Dunbar, Earl of March, Walter Stewart of Dundonald, and David Lindsay of Glenesk. They did valuable services to St Lewis in Egypt; but that prince was unfortunate.”—*Martial Achievements of the Scots Nation*, by Patrick Abercromby, M.D. Edin. 1711, vol. I. p. 440. Abercromby has the fault of the elder historians, seldom to quote vouchers; but it is believed he may generally be trusted, as having himself seen the proper authorities. See also History of the Sur-name of Stewart, by Duncan Stewart, A.M. Edin. 1739, p. 207.

† Annals of Scotland, vol. I. p. 310 and 350 of second edition. Sir John was governor of Dunbarton Castle under Edward I., to whom he had sworn

dictated from the charge of betraying Wallace. When, in 1263, Haco, King of Norway, invaded Scotland on the western coast, Walter Stewart distinguished himself at the victorious battle of Largs, where his brother, the high-steward, and generally considered the Scottish Hardyknute,* commanded the right wing of the Scottish army. For a rythmical reason, the shore of Largs is called "Fairlie's Strand." The castle of Fairlie, amidst the romantic scenery formed

fealty. He arrested Wallace in the discharge of his military function. He was, immediately after, made sheriff of Dunbartonshire.

In Loch Ruskie, in the parish of Port, on the road from Port to Callander, there is an island, with the ruins of a fortress, assigned traditionally to Sir John Monteath, and celebrated by a lady of genius somewhat beyond its apparent merits:—

"Where the majestic Grampians spread
Their shadows o'er old Rusky's head;
Where friendship warms th' escutcheon'd walls
Of frowning Rusky's antique halls."

Wallace, or the Field of Falkirk, by Miss Helford.

Canto V. St. XV.

* The ballad of Hardyknute is said to have been written by Lady Wardlaw, second daughter of Sir Charles Halket of Pitferran, born in 1677, married to Sir Henry Wardlaw of Balmulie, or Pitrivie, in Fife. It was first published in 1719, and afterwards by Allan Ramsay. Mr Pinkerton has added a continuation of the story.—*Preface to Finlay's edition*, published by Messrs Smiths of Glasgow.

by the Firth of Clyde, Goatfield, the island of Bute, the two Cumbrays, and other objects, stands, an interesting ruin on a lofty eminence, not far from the field of battle ;

“ Where Cumray’s isles, with verdant link,
Close the fair entrance of the Clyde.”

The identity of the stone figures, here considered as representing Walter Stewart and his countess, will be treated of in a future note. Some further particulars regarding that nobleman are elsewhere set down in this miscellany.*

No. IV.

*I saw the Bruce’s mighty form,
What time he viewed the gathering storm
Hang o’er his much-loved land.*—St. III.

That this very distinguished personage was in Inschmachame on the 15th of April, 1310, being nearly the intermediate point of time between his coronation and the battle of Bannockburn, appears from a writ by him, recorded in the chartulary of Arbroath, and dated time and place above-mentioned.† For his first acquaintance with this interesting occurrence in the history of Inschemachame, and the autho-

* P. 95-102.

† “ Apd. Insulam Scī Colmoci, xv° die Aprilis, Anno grē m° ccc° decio, et Anno Regni nrī quinto.” The subject is the forfeiture of John de Pollox, a traitor, and an adherent of the king’s enemies.—See Appendix, No. II.

rity upon which it rests, the writer acknowledges his obligation to a gentleman eminent for his knowledge of Scottish antiquities, Major-General Henry Hutton.

About this period, as Lord Hailes remarks, "Bruce avoided to encounter the English. He recollected the disasters of Dunbar and Falkirk, where the Scots, instead of protracting the war, hazarded the fate of the nation on a single battle. Of this Edward made a boast to the Pope.* "*Robert the Brus,*" said he, "*and his associates, whilst we were first in Scotland for repressing their rebellion, lurked in hiding-places like foxes.*"† He afterwards found the foxes metamorphosed into lions!

Of Bruce's external aspect, not long before the period of his visit to Inschemachame, the author of "*The Lord of the Isles*" affords some fine touches.

" Mark'd ye the younger stranger's eye,
My mates, how quick, how keen, how high,
How fierce its flashes fell,
Glancing among the festal rout,
As if to seek the noblest out,
Because the owner might not brook
On any save his peers to look?
And yet it moves me more,
That steady calm majestic brow,
With which the elder chief even now
Scann'd the gay presence o'er;

* *Annals of Scotland*, vol. II. year 1310.

† *Rymer's Fœdera*, as quoted by Lord Hailes, T. III. p. 283.

Like Being of superior kind,
 In whose high-toned impartial mind,
 Degrees of rank and mortal state
 Seem objects of indifferent weight."

Lord of the Isles, Canto II. St. VII.

No. V.

*Part of the royal Cean-Mor's grant,
 The Hun's well-earned meed,
 Was gifted to supply my want,
 By friend in hour of need.—St. IV.*

The writer has not been able to obtain any attested information regarding the early history of the estate of Cardross, in Monteath. But it has been clearly shewn by Mr Kerr, in his *Life of Robert Bruce*, from vouchers furnished by the present deputy-register of Scotland, that this distinguished monarch died at Cardross, in Dunbartonshire.* We find also that Robert acquired this Cardross from Malcolm, Earl of Lennox.†

Of the Cardross in Monteath, a late historian of the house of Drummond gives an account, of which the following is an outline; and which, as giving lustre to the history of Inschemachame, the writer has ventured to insert. The reader

* *History of Robert I.* vol. II. p. 473, 472, 480, 481.

† Index, drawn up about 1620, of Charters, &c. by the Sovereigns of Scotland, No. 90 of King Robert I. The words are, "To Malcolm, Earl of Lennox, of the half of the lands of Lekkie nearest Buchaun, *in compensatione domini carucate terre de Cardross.*"

will judge for himself concerning the credit due to it; and should it be unfounded, the antiquary can contradict it, and state the ground of his dissent. By this insertion, of which we may hazard the position, until the contrary be made out, that, in the language of law, it is one of those facts "whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary," the writer affords himself an opportunity of reprinting an interesting ancient document, to be more particularly noticed in its place. Meanwhile, proceed we to the history of Cardross, in Monteath.

Maurice, a noble Hungarian, grandson of Andrew, King of Hungary, in the suite of the princess Margaret of England, queen of Malcolm Cean-Mor, received from this monarch, as the reward of meritorious services, a grant of the following lands,—Drummond, Roseneath, Achindoun, Balfron, and Cardross. His family, known by the surname of Drummond, became possessed of many more lands, the barony of Balquhapple, the barony of Colquhalzie, &c., some of which were a donation by Robert Bruce after the battle of Bannockburn, and others, Cargill, for instance, Auchterarder, and Kincardine, in Monteath, were acquired under the succeeding reign, when the eleventh chief, John de Drummond (afterwards Sir John) married the heiress of Montifex.* In 1316, Sir Malcolm, the ninth chief, disposed to Sir Malcolm Fleming the lands of Auchindoun.†

* Malcolm's History of the House of Drummond.

† It may be considered as a confirmation of Doctor Malcolm's history, (which,

Cardross was bestowed as an elymosinary donation upon Inchmahomo.* Thus far the historian of the Drummonds, now referred to.

Of the eminence of the above-mentioned benefactor of Inschemachame, we may form some estimate from the following remarkable occurrence recorded in a writ examined by the learned author of "Caledonia." On the 25th of August, 1301, Edward I. of England offered oblations at the shrine of St Kentigern, in the cathedral church of Glasgow, "for the good news of Sir Malcolm de Drummond, Knight, a Scot, being taken prisoner by Sir John Segrave."†

The above-mentioned donation, probably a proof of pious gratitude for the donor's release from captivity, took place, according to the foregoing account, seventy-eight years after the appointment for building the church of Inschemachame.

We shall afterwards see how it came to be disjoined from an estate to which it had been united since the days of Bruce.

it must be owned, in general rests upon bare assertion,) that the fact now alluded to is completely vouched. In the Index of Charters by Robert Bruce, we meet, under the article "Dunbretane," (Dunbartonshire) with the following notice: "81. Carta to Malcolm Fleming of Achindonan in the Lennox, quam Malcomus de Drumond resignavit *coram magnatibus nostris*."—Wood's Edition of Douglas.

* Malcolm's History. Appendix.

† Caledonia, vol. I. p. 667.

Note VI.

*O Drummond ! ancient, noble house,
 Who gav'st a lovely virtuous spouse
 To deck fair Albin's crown.*—St. IV.

Annabella Drummond, daughter of Sir John Drummond, and the heiress of Montifex, was a lady of great beauty and merit,* and became queen of Scotland by her marriage with John, Earl of Carrick, afterwards Robert III. She was mother to James I. of Scotland.

*“ Digna Annabella toris legitur regalibus una,
 Olim Fergusio magnos parturita nepotes.”*

“ Alone can Annabella's worth
 Th' imperial pillow grace,
 Alone, in distant age, give birth
 To Eric's† trophied race.”

The alliance of the family of Drummond with that of Stewart, seems to have alarmed the jealousy of the Scottish nobles. For, when James IV. proposed to marry Margaret, daughter of John, first Lord Drummond, they opposed it. The lords spiritual, in terms of the canon law, declared the marriage unlawful, as being within the forbidden degrees of

* “ Anabella filia nobilis viri Johannis de Dromond, domina preclarissima.”—Fordun, lib. XV. c. I.

“ Fergus filius Eric.”—No. 4. Appendix to Innes's Inquiry.

consanguinity, in as much as the king and the intended queen were third and fourth cousins. His majesty had vowed not to marry so long as Margaret lived. Meanwhile she and her two sisters, Lady Fleming and Sybilla, by swallowing poison in company together at breakfast, all died suddenly. They lie interred in a vault, covered with three blue marbles, joined close together, in the middle of the quire of the cathedral church of Dunblane.

In the year following, James married the Princess Margaret, daughter of Henry VII. of England ; and thus laid the foundation of the succession on the part of his descendants, to the English crown.

Notwithstanding his relationship to the family of Drummond, and his attachment to a lady of that family, this monarch treated its heir-apparent with unnatural and unmerited severity. William, Master of Drummond, son of the first Lord Drummond, and brother to the Honourable Margaret Drummond, the beloved of James IV., was a gallant youth, and eminent for his abilities. Murray, abbot of Inchechaffray, had sent his kin to estimate the tiends on the Drummonds' lands in the parish of Monzievairst, which they did with rigour and violence. In absence of Lord Drummond, whose residence was recently Drummond-Castle, the Master of Drummond had gone with his followers to Monzievairst, and there accidentally met with Duncan Campbell, captain of Dunstaffnage, who, with a party of men, had come down from Argyleshire, to avenge the death of his father-in-law, Drummond of Mevie, whom, with his two sons, some of the

Murrays had slain. At the approach of the two parties, thus forming a junction, the Murrays took sanctuary in the church of Monzievaird ; but, while the Drummonds and Campbells were retiring, a shot from the church killed one of Dunstaffnage's men. The Highlanders instantly set the church on fire ; and, being thatched with heath, this humble place of worship was in a moment consumed, with all its inmates.

The king, hearing of this outrage, came without delay to Drummond-Castle ; and, instead of enquiring into particulars, or listening to his favourite Margaret, who earnestly besought her brother's life, his unrelenting majesty caused the Master of Drummond to be carried prisoner to Stirling, and there, after trial, executed.*

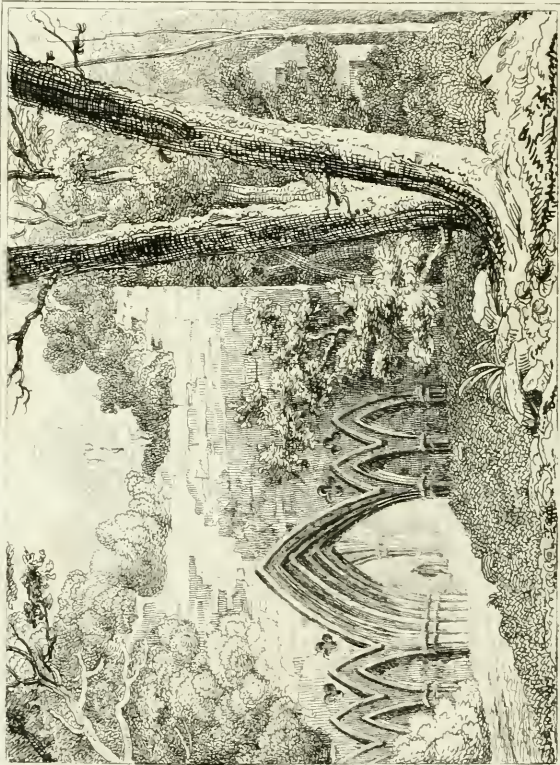
This ill-fated youth, however, was destined to continue the lineal succession of the Drummond family ; for his grandson, David, succeeded as second Lord Drummond ; and David's grandson, James, the fourth Lord Drummond, was, by James VI., created Earl of Perth.

The fourth Earl of Perth was, by James VII., raised to the dignity of Lord High-Chancellor of Scotland ; and his younger brother (from whom, by his marriage with the heiress of Lundin, the late lord was descended) received from the same monarch the earldom of Melfort.

* Wood's Edition of Sir Robert Douglas's Peerage, *vide* Drummond, Earl of Perth ; and Malcolm's History.

These two brothers were afterwards, by the exiled king, created, the elder Duke of Perth, and the younger Duke of Melfort. When, in 1760, the chancellor's line became extinct, that of the Earl or Duke of Melfort succeeded, as representing the family of Drummond, or, as it was called, of Perth; and, although his grace was attainted, his children by the heiress of Lundin, his first lady, were specially exempted from the attainder. After bearing for some generations the name of Lundin, (a name which the founder of the family of Lundin and a son of William the Lion is said to have got from his having been born in London) this family, in the person of the late Lord Perth, was restored to the Perth estate, and this respectable gentleman created Lord Perth, and Baron Drummond of Stobhall, a British peer, with succession to the heirs-male of his body. His lordship married the Honourable Clementina Elphinstone, daughter of Charles, tenth Lord Elphinstone, by Lady Clementina Fleming, great grand-daughter of James, fourth Earl of Perth, by his daughter, Lady Mary Drummond, Countess Marischall. The Honourable Clementina Sarah Drummond, only surviving child of Lord and Lady Perth, married the Honourable Peter Robert Burrell, eldest son of Lord Gwydir.

The residence of the chiefs of the family of Drummond was long at Drummond, (or Drymen, or Drumen, or, as Winton writes it, Drowmund, or more particularly, as the writer conjectures, at what is called Drumwhastle, *i. e.* "the Ridge of the Castle," *Drumnacaistal*,) from the time of Maurice the Hungarian, until the reign of David II. A contest with



YLFY OF WLSST DOOR OF PRORY.

their relations, the Monteaths, which led to the latter obtaining Roseneath as an assythment for slaughter, rendered it expedient for Sir John Drummond, the eleventh chief, as he is said to have been, and who had married the heiress of Montifex, to quit his paternal residence, and adjourn to his lady's seat of Stobhall. The chief of the Drummonds ceased to be, as formerly, hereditary thane or seneschal of Lennox. Sir John and the heiress of Montifex were the parents of Queen Annabella Drummond. Their eldest son, and successor to their joint estate, Sir Malcolm, having married the Countess of Marr in her own right, became Earl of Marr. Of this marriage, which was without issue, Wynton makes mention in his "Cronykile" as follows :

" Of Marr his sister was his ayre,
And of the Garvyauch. That lady fayre
Schyr Malcolme of Drowmund til his wyf
Tuk, and weddyt hyr in his lyf.
Barnys be hyr he had nane."*

The quotation refers to the Douglasses, Earls of Marr, of whom the countess was the representative. This earldom had passed from one family to another, before it was fixed by Queen Mary in the family of Erskine; which was then declared to have enjoyed it first, and to be then re-established in what had originally of right appertained to it, in prefer-

* Orygynale Cronykile of Scotland, be Androw of Wynton, Priour of Sanct Serfis Ynche, in Loch Levyn, b. VIII. c. VII. l. 51.

ence to all others. From Stobhall, the chief of the Drummonds, in the reign of James III., who created him Lord Drummond, moved to Concraig, where he built a house, called by him Drummond Castle. The first Lord Drummond received, as a royal grant, the barony of Drummond, in the county of Monteath,* which, on account of rebellion, had been forfeited by the Earl of Lennox.

The present representative in parliament of the county of Perth, James Drummond, Esq., is descended from David, second Lord Drummond, and is heir-presumptive to the representation of the noble houses of Madderty and Strathallan,† whose honours have continued dormant since their forfeiture in 1746; but whose lands, exposed to sale by the commissioners of inquiry into the annexed estates, were bought by the grandson and representative of the late Viscount Strathallan, Lieutenant-General Andrew John Drummond of Strathallan. Mr Drummond, M. P., is married to the Right Honourable Lady Emily Murray, second daughter of his Grace the Duke of Atholl, and has issue.

* “Carta Joanni de Drummond et heredibus suis de omnibus et singulis terris et dominio de Drummond cum sylvis earund cum suis pertinē. Jacē. in dominio de Menteith infra vice comitatum de Striveling Tenend de Rege Reddendæ summam quadraginta quatuor librarum monetæ Scotiæ ad duos annui terminos Pentecostes et Sancti Martini in hieme per equales portiones nomine foedi firme tantum testibus ut in aliis Dat. Apud Striveling, 26 die Auguste, 1198.”—*Diplomatum Regiorum quæ in Publicis Archivis extant Abbreviationes*, vol. IV. lib. XIII. No. 293.

† There is a MS. history of the family of Drummond, by the first Viscount Strathallan, who died in 1688. It is referred to by Crawford in his Peerage.

Of the treaty between the chief of the Drummonds and the Monteaths, there is a copy in the original Latin inserted in the Appendix,* accompanied by an English translation made by Mr George Home, and copied into his commonplace book, from the archives of Drummond Castle, by a gentleman whose poetic genius is equalled only by his private worth, and who has rendered his muse subservient to the history of his country, Mr Walter Scott. He has favoured the writer with the use of his copy, and kindly aided him in being the first to present this document to the public eye in a popular form. That the reader may be induced, notwithstanding its length, to enter upon the perusal of it, it may be stated, that this treaty exhibits a curious and striking picture of a particular state of society. Its length, indeed, had been an objection to its entire insertion, were it not that having been made between two families connected with Inschemachame, it properly forms an item in the history of this monastery.

* No. II. It was first published in the original language towards the beginning of the last century, from the posthumous collection of Drummond of Hawthornden.

No. VII.

*That heart in Melrose Abbey sleeps,
And Bruce the second, whilst he weeps,
Secures its requiem.—St. V.*

In the official publication of the Index of the Record of Charters, &c. by different Sovereigns of Scotland, we find that David II. grants to the Prior of Inschemachame a charter for the payment of an annual salary of L.35 sterling.* This circumstance may have caused the tradition of David I.'s being the founder of the priory.

That model of historical inquiry, Lord Hailes's Annals of Scotland, contains an interesting account, taken from Barbour and Fordun, of Bruce's bleeding heart, which, especially as the book is out of print, we shall transcribe.

"Robert Bruce, on his death-bed, had ordered that his heart should be carried by Sir James Douglas to the Holy Land, to be buried at Jerusalem. Meanwhile, Douglas, having the heart of his dear master, set sail from Scotland with a numerous and splendid retinue. He anchored off Shuys, in Flanders, the great emporium of the Low Countries, where he expected to find companions in his pilgrimage. He there learned that Alphonsus XI. the young King of Leon and Castile, waged war with Osmyn, the Moorish com-

* "Carta to the Prior of Inchmahome of an annual of 700s. sterling, furth of the sheriff's offices of Fyfe and Perth."—No. XXII. *David II.*, *Robertson's Index of Charters.*

mander in Granada; he therefore resolved to visit Spain, and combat the Saracens in his progress to Jerusalem. Douglas and his companions were honourably entertained by Alphonsus.

“Osmyn attacked the Spaniards, was repulsed and discomfited. The king, improving his victory, advanced, and won the camp of the enemies.

“The detached troops fought with equal advantage, and the Moorish cavalry fled. Douglas and his companions eagerly pursued the Saracens. Taking the casket which contained the heart of Bruce, he threw it before him, and cried, “*Now pass thou onward, as thou wast wont, and Douglas will follow thee, or die.*” The fugitives rallied. Surrounded and overwhelmed by superior numbers, Douglas fell. His few surviving companions found his body in the field, together with the casket, and reverently conveyed them to Scotland. The remains of Douglas were interred in the sepulchre of his forefathers, (at Douglas) and the heart of Bruce was deposited at Melrose.*

In memory of the charge which Sir James Douglas received of Bruce’s heart, it forms a part of the armorial bearings of the family of Douglas. Thus heraldry, in many instances, is a hieroglyphic voucher of ancient story.

Barbour represents the Bruce, on his death-bed, uttering the following words, which, with some more fragments from

* Annals of Scotland, vol. II. year 1330. See also Kerr’s Life of Robert I. vol. II. p. 476-478. Since this work went to press, Bruce’s writ, dated Apd. Insulam S̄ci Colmoci, has come to hand. See Appendix, No. II.

this diplomatic bard, the contemporary of Chaucer, we shall now, as a relief from modern phrase, take the liberty of inserting :

“ And my heart firmly set was,
 When I was in prosperity,
 From my sins to saved be.
 To travel upon God’s faes,
 And sen he me now to him taes,
 That the body may on no wise
 Perform that the heart can devise,
 I would mine heart were hidder sent
 Wherein was conceived that intent ;
 Therefor I pray you everi kane,
 That ye among you all chuse ane,
 That be honest wise and wight,
 And of his hands a noble knight,
 On God’s foes mine heart to bear,
 When soule and bodie dissevered are, &c.

Then went they forth with dreary moode,
 And among them they thought it good
 That the worthie Lord Dowglas
 Whom in both wit and worship was,
 Should take the travell upon hand, &c.

And when they long sorrowed had,
 And he well bowled was cleanly,
 And balmed syne full richly,
 The worthy Lord, the good Dowglas,
 His heart, (as it forespoken was)
 Hes received in great dainty,
 With great faire and solemnitie, &c.

Here bound the Lord Dowglas forwart
To the Holy Land, with the Bruce's heart, &c.

The Earl of Murray, that the care
That time of Scotland had hailly,
With great worship has gart bury
The king's heart in the abbay
Of Melros, &c."*

We may sum up the praise of Bruce's son in the rhyming Latin of the Father of Scottish history :

" Miles munificus, mitis moderamine, laetus,
Pulcher, pacificus, placida probitate facetus ;
Ductor dignificus, in se pietate quietus ;
Fragrans, fructificus, flos fertilitate repletus."†]

No. VIII.

The beauteous Mary, when a child,—St. VI.

Found repose in Inschemachame, soon after the disastrous battle of Pinkey, fought on the 10th of September, 1547. The writer has obtained his information on this point from the learned author of "*Caledonia*," who will, of course, favour the public with the voucher, when he comes to treat of the statistics of this part of Scotland.

* Edit. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1670.

† Part of David II.'s Epitaph, by Fordun, Presbyter Canonicus Aberdonensis, lib. XIV. c. 35.

Of the charges brought against Mary at a subsequent period, he is ready, after considerable attention, to say not only *not proven*, but *not guilty*. This, however, is not the place for entering upon a long and strenuously agitated controversy.

No. IX.

*In thee, a mother's eager choice,
Sage Erskine, does the kingdom's voice
A guardian angel name.*—St. VI.

John, fifth Earl of Mar of the name of Erskine, was governor to James V. ; and, after the death of his royal pupil, intrusted with the keeping of his infant daughter. In this high and difficult office he conducted himself with unimpeachable fidelity and sound discretion. In 1548, the estates of the realm ordered Lord Erskine (as he was formerly called) to carry his interesting charge to the court of France, to be educated under the eye of Francis I., into whose hands this nobleman personally delivered her. To his eldest son, Robert, Master of Erskine, who fell in the battle of Pinkey, the queen dowager is said to have felt more than a friendship. And it is no violent stretch of historic truth to suppose, that in that election of governors for her daughter which followed the fatal combat recently alluded to, Lord Erskine (in regard to whom a formal election was gone through) should have been the choice of the mother, as being a person for whom, on various grounds, she had a high regard, and who would continue the same faithful and affectionate attention towards her daughter, which he had

formerly paid both to the daughter and to the father.* Nor is it any disparagement to have been the favourite of a woman of whom even her enemies spake, after her death, in terms of such exalted panegyric. "Even some of those" (says an historian who, in *this* instance, cannot be suspected of falsehood or partiality) "with whom she contended in arms, regretted her in no slight degree. For she was endowed with an uncommon capacity, and a mind much inclined to equity, and had pacified the fiercest tribes, and the remotest inhabitants of the isles, by her good management and wisdom. There are some who believe she would never have had any war with the Scots, had she been allowed to follow her own inclination."†

* Mr Sibbald has published, in his *Chronicle of Scottish Poetry*, a short poem, by Alexander Scott, entitled, "Lament of the Maister of Erskine," and probably alluding to his sympathy with the queen. We may quote the first stanza, affording a specimen, by a writer of some celebrity, of the poetry of Queen Mary's reign :

" Departe, departe, departe, allace ! I most departe
From her that hes my heart, with heart full soir,
Agains my will indeed, and can find no remeid,
I wait, the pains of deid can do no moir."

Chronicle of Scottish Poetry, vol. III. p. 115.

† Nam apud quosdam eorum quibuscum armis contendit, non mediocre sui desiderium reliquit. Erat enim singulari ingenio prædita, et animo, ad æquitatem admodum propenso ; gentesque ferocissimas, et extremos insularum cul-

Lord Erskine's second son, Thomas, became Master of Erskine after his elder brother had fallen at Pinkey. Both died early, without issue; and then the third son, John, commendator of Inschemachame, became Master of Erskine.

Immediately after his father's death, in 1553, he was appointed governor of Edinburgh Castle, which office, along with that of governor to the king's children, was now regarded as hereditary. As governor of that strong-hold, he afforded to the queen-dowager individual shelter from the covenanters, and excluded from it both parties in arms. This interesting female died within its battlements, under the protection of a nobleman, to whose family, particularly in this last sad scene of her eventful and disastrous life, she had such reason to be affectionately attached.

On her daughter's return from France, Lord Erskine was nominated one of the privy council; and, urging his claim to the earldom of Marr, notwithstanding Mary's half-brother was in possession, he established it, and had it ratified by the parliament. He took his seat accordingly as Earl of Marr; and he and his successors have maintained that they ought to rank as the *first* earl. It was upon this occasion that the Prior of St Andrews, to make room for Lord Erskine, was transferred from the earldom of Marr to that of Moray.

tores, virtute et consilio pacaverat. Sunt qui nullum ei futurum cum Scotis bellum crederent, si suo ei ingenio uti licuisset.—*Buchanani Historia*, Lib. XXVI.

John Erskine, Earl of Marr, was afterwards Regent of Scotland, at a period when his nomination to that high office implied the first-rate talents.

His son John, seventh Earl of Marr of the name of Erskine, was educated, along with James VI., by the celebrated George Buchanan, who had spent some of his early years in the neighbourhood, and upon the lands of Robert Erskine, commendator of Insclemachame,* the earl's near relation, and who was probably indebted, in part, to this circumstance, as well as to his transcendent genius, for his connexion with the royal family. The earl's royal class-fellow afterwards entrusted his lordship with the education of the amiable, but short-lived, Prince Henry; promoted the Earl of Marr, on Somerset's disgrace, to the office of Lord High Treasurer of Great Britain, and gave him the estate of Card-

* Doctor Anderson, in his life of Smollett, prefixed to an edition of Smollett's works, writes as follows:—"Buchanan was born in the house of Moss, in the parish of Killearn. Having lost his parents in his infancy, he was educated by James Heriot, his maternal uncle. It is not generally known that his family was bred upon a lease of two farms hard by Cardross, granted by Robert Erskine, commendator of Dryburgh and Inchmahome, to Agnes Heriot and her sons, Patrick, Alexander, and George Buchanan, in 1581. This appears from a note taken from the papers of the family of Cardross, which got the priory of Inchmahome at the Reformation, by the late Mr David Erskine, clerk to the signet, and communicated to Mr Ramsay of Ochertyre." To Doctor Anderson the writer considers himself much indebted in relation to this work. To his excellent and literary friend, Doctor John Barclay, the writer is greatly obliged in the same way.

ross, in Monteath, and the title of Lord Cardross, with a power of assignment to any one of his heirs-male.* Accordingly, in 1615, he assigned the estate and title to his

* Of his illustrious ancestor, the Earl of Buchan has written a spirited life, first printed in a periodical work, and afterwards in a collection of his lordship's essays. In this life there is an anecdote which shews that ambition sometimes gives way to a more tender emotion. "Marr," says the Earl of Buchan, "as was the superstitious custom of the times, had listened to the nonsense of an Italian conjurer, who shewed him a limning of a lady whom he said Marr's future sweetheart and wife resembled; and Marr thought he observed these features in the lovely daughter of Lennox. He had heard she was destined by the king for another, and wrote a plaintive letter to James, saying that his health had even begun to suffer from the fear of disappointment. The king visited Marr, his old class-fellow, and said, 'Ye shanna die, Jock, for ony lass in a' the land.' The king accordingly secured for Marr the object of his attachment, Lady Mary Stewart, second daughter of Esme, Duke of Lennox, the king's kinsman." — *Earl of Buchan's Anonymous and Fugitive Pieces, collected from various Miscellaneous Works.* Also, *Bee*, year 1792.—Marr, it may be added, from information imparted to the writer by the Countess of Buchan, had obtained the above-mentioned picture from the conjurer, and kept it in Alloa tower, whither, on first getting sight of his destined bride, he dispatched from Stirling a messenger to fetch it. In carrying it, the awkward valet let it fall in the mud, and, attempting to clean the besmeared countenance, rubbed it out. It was a consolation to the love-sick peer, that the loss of the picture was supplied by the possession of the fair original. A portrait of this celebrated lady, painted, as is believed, at an after-period, is preserved in the house of Cardross, along with that of her husband, the treasurer, and that of his father, once commendator of Inchmarchame, and subsequently Regent of Scotland.

The treasurer built the principal suite of apartments in the castle of Cardross, to give a suitable reception to his majesty, who visited here his old school-companion and friend.

second son, Henry Erskine, known as the first Lord Cardross.

Of the charter by James VI. granting the estate and title of Cardross, with the additional privilege of assignation, and dated Greenwich, 10th June, 1610, the following is a short extract : “ It is decerned and declared, that all the lands, &c. which formerly belonged to the Priory of Inschemachame, (such is the way in which the word is spelt) and to the Monasteries of Dryburgh and Cambuskenneth, which benefices were possessed by the blood-relations of the family in all time past beyond the memory of man, are by us disposed to the said Earl of Marr, to his heirs-male heritably and *assigns*.* Besides, we create and constitute the said John Earl of Marr, and his heirs-male, *assigns* and successors in the said lands and barony of Cardross, free lords and barons of the same.

Henry died in 1636, and was succeeded by his son David, second Lord Cardross. David married, first, Anne, daughter of Sir Thomas Hope of Craighall, by whom he had a son,

* “ Decernitur et declaratur quod omnes terræ, &c. quæ per prius ad Prioratum de Inschemachame, et ad monasteria de Dryburgh et Cambuskenneth pertinuerunt ; quæ a consanguineis familiæ omni tempore præterito ultra hominum memoriâ possidebantur, et nobis dicto Comiti de Marr, hæredibus suis masculis hæreditarie et *assignatis* disponebantur, &c. Præterea facimus et constituimus præfatum Joannem Comitem de Marr suosque hæredes masculos, *assignatos*, et successores in dictis terris dominiis et baronia de Cardross, liberos dominos et barones ejusdem.”—*Wood's Edition of Sir Robert Douglas's Peerage*, voce *Erskine, Earl of Buchan, and Lord Cardross*.

Henry, his heir, and a daughter, Margaret. Secondly, Lord Cardross married Mary, daughter of Sir George Bruce of Carnock, and sister to Edward and Alexander, successive Earls of Kincardine, by which lady his lordship had four sons and three daughters.*

The third son by the second lady of David, second Lord Cardross, was Colonel John Erskine of Carnock, known among his friends down to the present hour, by the name of "the Black Colonel," a most worthy man. He was lieutenant and governor of Stirling Castle, and afterwards of the castle of Dunbarton. His eldest son was John Erskine of Carnock, advocate, Professor of Scots Law in the University of Edinburgh, and author of the celebrated "Institute of the Law of Scotland."

This distinguished Scottish civilian married twice; first, he married a daughter of the Earl of Leven, by whom he had a son, the Reverend Doctor John Erskine, a venerable and eminent minister in the Scottish presbyterian church, and heir to the estate of Carnock; secondly, Mr Erskine of Carnock, married Anne, daughter of Stirling of Keir, by whom he had several children, the eldest of whom was James, who received from his father the estate of Cardross, purchased from his father's cousin, Henry David, Earl of Buchan, in 1745, and was the first Mr Erskine of Cardross. Mr

* In the record of the Session of Port, there is the following passage: "The 14th February, 1667, David, Lord Cardross, had one child baptized, called Madelen." She was married to Alexander Monypenny of Pitmilly.

David Erskine, writer to his majesty's signet, was a younger son by this marriage, and father of Mr Erskine of Linlithen, and of Mr Thomas Erskine, advocate. To speak the well-earned praise of Mr David Erskine, were indeed superfluous. Major Archibald Erskine of Venlaw, and the late Lady Stirling of Ardoch, persons of great worth, were also younger children. Mr Erskine of Cardross married his relation, the Right Honourable Lady Christian Bruce, daughter of the eighth Earl of Kincardine, who brought him a numerous and highly respectable family. Did the writer attempt an eulogium on the many virtues of this most worthy pair, while he should come far short of their merits, he might be suspected of a partiality bordering on filial piety.

Mr Erskine's only surviving son, David, is the present Mr Erskine of Cardross. He married the Honourable Miss Keith Elphinstone, daughter of John, eleventh Lord Elphinstone. Mrs Erskine has brought him six sons. This lady is the present Lord Elphinstone's aunt.

The late Mr Erskine's eldest daughter, Janet, married the late Mr Hay of Drumelzier, and was the amiable mother of the present Mr Hay of Drumelzier, and of Mr Hay of Linplum. His second son, and (in consequence of his elder brother's early death in India) the heir-apparent of Cardross, Charles Erskine, Lieutenant-Colonel of the 92d regiment of foot, after bearing a part in several military expeditions in both the Indies, was severely wounded in the battle which succeeded the landing of the British troops in Egypt, under the ever-to-be-lamented Abercrombie; and in a few

days, to the infinite regret of all his friends, and of the country with which he was connected, and of which he gave fair promise of being a most illustrious ornament, died of his wound. Of the fourth and fifth sons, James and William, the first a lieutenant in the navy, and the other a major in the army, the writer can, from personal intimacy, say, that in their premature deaths, their friends have sustained a heavy loss. The tear of affection must also drop for the death of the youngest daughter, Miss Christian, in the prime of a life cut short by anxiety for a dying brother. Of each it may with truth be said,—

“ Quis desiderio sit pudor aut modus
Tam chari capitis.”

“ For friend so loved, what bounds of grief assign ?”

The priory of Inschemachame had belonged to the barony of Cardross from the erection of Cardross into a barony and lordship ; and, indeed, according to a foregoing statement, had been united to the lands bearing that name since the days of Bruce ; but, at the request of the late Duke of Montrose, was transferred to his Grace, along with the eastern half of the island on which it stands, by the present Mr Erskine's grandfather, and now forms part of the Monteath estate, which had before comprehended the western half of this romantic retreat as an orchard.

David, second Lord Cardross, had been succeeded by Henry, third lord Cardross, and the latter by David, fourth Lord Cardross, who, in 1695, succeeded to the earldom of

Buchan, and from whom the title of Lord Cardross was transferred to his younger brother, Thomas, fifth Lord Cardross.

The Earl of Buchan now mentioned, was an eminent man, and enjoyed the earldom for fifty years, that is, until his death in that noted year, the forty-five. *'Tis seventy years since.*

The present Earl of Buchan is his grandson. To this nobleman, whose antiquarian lore is highly varied, the writer confesses himself indebted for much polite attention, and for a clue to several sources of information in the inquiries necessarily implied in the construction of this little work. His brothers, the Honourable Henry Erskine, and Thomas Lord Erskine, have been ornamental, the 'one to the Scottish, and the other to the English bar. The latter has filled the office of Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain with a bright, though short-lived, eclat.

No. X.

“ Those giant boughs.”—St. VII.

One of the Spanish chesnut trees in the island of Inschemachame, measures, at the ground and springing of the branches, eighteen feet in circumference. This and several, to the number of about a dozen, are said to be above three centuries old; a circumstance which (as the writer recollects to have long ago heard) was ascertained at the last thinning of the timber, at least forty years since, by counting the rings. They are much larger than those at Duplin. There

are some extremely large at Castle-Menzies. Those in Inschemachame are getting what the foresters call *stag-headed*, and rear their daring antlers to the skies in a thousand fantastic and picturesque forms. There are some on the northern mainland opposite to Inschemachame, apparently of contemporary longevity; and likewise several superb oaks and planes. All these his Grace the Duke of Montrose is attentive to save from the murdering axe, when the wood-cutter makes his stated round among a series of oak woods, unrivalled in Scotland on any *single* estate. What timber is cut in its turn, once in twenty-four years, (the rotation) is lucrative, and, by his grace's chamberlain, Mr Menzies, managed in the best possible manner.*

No. XI.

My orchard's wealth, my boxwood's grace

Enlivening yet the sylvan place,

Embellishing my isle of rest.—St. VIII.

The boxwood summer-house on a gentle eminence close to the lake, in a sheltered recess formed by the sweeping shore of that part of the island which was the pleasure-ground of the Earls of Monteath, still remains, with a hawthorn tree in the centre, and exhibits a venerable vegetable

* The reader will find a particular and very interesting account of a matter so much connected with richness of scenery, as well as with pecuniary profit, in the Agricultural Report of Stirling-shire, by Patrick Graham, D. D.; and in the General Report of Scotland, chap. X., by the same gentleman.

ruin, recalling the idea of the "elder time," when, in gayer moments, it might be said, that here, as well as in "the busy haunts of men,"

— " throngs of knights and barons bold,
In weeds of peace, high triumphs hold ;
With store of ladies, whose bright eyes
Rain influence."

We may well suppose that every amusement would be resorted to that could attract the juvenile fancy of the royal stranger in Inschemachame. And although it was probably too far in the autumn for angling when her infant majesty came hither, we shall now take the opportunity of mentioning one species of this rural sport, of which the present subject reminds us, and which may be novel and entertaining to most of our readers. It has now gone into desuetude ; and, for that reason, needs the more to be recorded, as a proof of the spirit of our ancestors.

Several years ago, in a tour to the Troshacs, an account of the lake of Inschemachame was published by Mr Mac-Nair of Glasgow, who mentioned, as an amusement of the natives, what, by the public, and even by the natives themselves, was reckoned fabulous. The writer, although a native, and residing here great part of his life, had never seen, nor, until he read Mr Mac-Nair's Tour, had ever heard of it. But happening to meet in Glasgow with an old gentlewoman, aunt of the late Mr Campbell of Lochend, sister of Captain Campbell of Kilpont, and mother of Mr Michael Rowan,

banker in Glasgow, he was by her informed, that, in her younger days, when resident at Lochend,* she had often, with many others, of both sexes, borne a part in this diversion. It was *fishing with geese*. A line, with a baited hook, was tied to the leg of a goose, which, thus accoutered, was made to swim in water of a proper depth. A boat containing a party, male and female, lord and lady fair, escorted this formidable knight-errant. By and by he falls in with an adventure: A marauding pike, taking hold of the bait, puts his mettle to the test. A combat ensues, in which, by a display on the part of both the contending heroes of much strength and agility, the sympathetic hopes and fears of the anxious on-lookers are alternately called into lively exercise, until, at length, the long-necked, loud-shouting, "feather-cinctured," web-footed champion, vanquishing his wide-mouthed, sharp-toothed, far-darting,† scale-armed foe, drags him a prisoner in triumph. This "merry doing of the good old time" has, alas! gone out of fashion in this degenerate age.

* A romantic residence at the south-east end of the lake. It is now the property of Mr Erskine of Cardross.

† It is a peculiarity of the pike to remain for some time stationary, and then suddenly to make a long spring forward. Although fishes in general are devourers of each other, even of their own species, the pike is considered the arch-tyrant of the brineless element.

No. XII.

——“*gay Coldon’s feather’d steep.*”—St. VIII.

Choille-dun, in Gaelic, “wooded hill.” On the east side of this beautiful eminence is the avenue, adorned with many fine trees of ancient growth, to the landing-place from Inschemachame. On the top of a precipice on the western brow of Coldon, the lake is seen to advantage. A representation of this prospect is attempted in one of the accompanying engravings. Coldon, commonly called Cowdon, is mentioned according to the latter spelling in Bleau’s *Atlas Scotiæ*. The etymology of the far-famed “Cowdenknows,” is probably the same with that of this wooded promontory.

In the near neighbourhood, on the north, is a very romantic glen, in which a rivulet has cut a deep and narrow chasm in the rock, the strata of which have a dip a little removed from the perpendicular. The consequence is, that one of the sides projects in proportion as the other leans backward. They are both richly adorned with varied coppice, through which, from the noon-day twilight beneath, the sky is seen in glimpses. The rivulet is here and there formed into pools, of which “the mottled par” is a sportive inhabitant. Huge moss-grown stones are scattered in wild and picturesque confusion; and the din of the several rapids they form, by interrupting the course of the water, contributes to the romantic effect of this sequestered scene.

The inclination of the strata here is towards the south-east. About two miles to the eastward, on the same side or

the Craig of Port, at Auclrig, belonging to Mr Home of Argaty, the mineralogist may be gratified by an *avalanche* a quarter of a mile in length. The front of the mountain has more or less slid away from the main body, and in one place has violently burst. Here conglomerated sand-stones, (vulgarly called plumb-pudding) of large dimensions, and irregular shapes, lie piled above each other in dizzy poise. The spectator from above can see glimpses of the wide-extended vale beneath, through the apertures. Some of the rocks are richly festooned with ancient ivy. They are the favourite haunt of foxes, and often re-echo the mellow note of the fox-hound. A very large spring of water issues from their base, even in the driest seasons. From this station, in a clear day, Arthur's-Seat may be descried, having its base sunk behind a flat country, which, melted down by distance, somewhat resembles the ocean, and gives to that rock the appearance of the Bass, or Ailsa. The earth's rotundity, indeed, may be supposed to tell, on such a wide scale of prospect.

A little to the southward of the base of the Grampians, and running in the same direction, is a bed of bluish-grey sand-stone, of a close grain, used for the staircases and pavements of the houses of the nobility and gentry. It exists as a natural production from the park of Buchanan to the vicinity of Perth. Blue limestone, streaked with white, and capable of being polished for mantle-pieces, is found in that part of the southern ridge of the Grampians contained in the parishes of Port and Aberfoyle. Such mantle-pieces are in the house of Ballekinrain, the seat of John Napier, Esq.

No. XIII.

“*Talla*.”—St. VIII.

In Gaelic, “hall,” or “great man’s house,” corruptly spelled “Tulla,” in Stobie’s map of Perthshire. It is the name of the island second in size* in the lake of Inchemachame. It contains a seat of the Earls of Monteath, in ruins. Kilbride-Castle, near Dunblane, was early† another of their seats. Robert and Murdo, Dukes of Albany, who were likewise Earls of Monteath, had Doune-Castle and Falkland, which, after Murdo’s attainder, were both converted into royal residences. Tantallan, now a majestic ruin, was the property of this ambitious and unfortunate regent. Airth-

* Of the antiquity of this name, the reader may judge from the following passage, being a note found among the papers at Gartmore, to which the polite liberality of the proprietor has given the writer free access. “The 25 Febyr. on thousand four hundreth and nyntie-four yere, is a renunsatione granted be John the Gram and Walter the Gram, sones carnall to umquill Malise, Earle of Monteath, with consent of John Lord Drummond, and Duncan Campbell of Glenorchy, their tutors, in favours of Alexander Earle of Monteath, their principall lord and cheife of the lands of *Ellantallo*, the Port, Monbraich, the Mil-toun of Gartmullie, Cambusmore and Cambusbeg, and many other lands therein contained, pertaining to them by donatione of umquill Malise, Earl of Monteath, there father.” Below this passage, inside, is written, “Dougalstonnes note taken up when he went throw the charter-chist of Monteith.” It is titled on the back, “Dougalstonnes note written to Mungo Buchannan.” Both descriptions are in the same hand, but a different hand from that which writes the note.

† See Appendix, No. VII. relative to transference of Kilbride.

Castle seems to have belonged to the late Earls of Monteath, two of whom were Earls of Airth, as well as of Monteath.*

Were the author to be accompanied in an excursion to “far Lochard and Aberfoyle,” he might quote a passage from an account of the parish of Aberfoyle, written nearly a hundred years ago, by Alexander Graham, Esq. of Duchray, and preserved in the Advocates’ Library.—“In Lochard is a little island, called St Mallo, where was an old chapel; and in another lesser island, or rather a rock, called Dundochill, is the ruin of an old little castle, called the Duke’s Castle, said to be built by Murdo Stewart, Duke of Albany, and Earl of Fife and Monteath, Regent of Scotland; and there is a tradition that it was out of this castle that he was taken when he was executed at Stirling, after the ransom of King James the First from his captivity in England.”†

The writer is informed by an old man,‡ the *quondam* tenant of the islands, that he remembers the most spacious, but lowest, house of Talla, (apparently built with the stones of the church of Inschemachame) divided into three apartments. In the lower story, (as appears from another source of information§) was “the hall,” latterly furnished with a

* See Appendix, No. IV., where an amusing account is given by the first Earl of Airth, of his countess’s conduct regarding the coal-pits and salt-pans in that quarter.

† Macfarlan Papers.—*Geographical Description of Scotland*, vol. I.

‡ James M’Kourtan.

§ See Inventory, Appendix, No. VI.



VIEW OF INSIDE OF PRIORY

“ pair of virginalls,” and with “ my lord and ladyes portraits, and hingsings before them,” and “ ane house-knock, with the caise thereof,” &c. The fire-place is still visible in the western gabel. At each end, and (as is indicated by existing appearances) in upper stories, entered respectively by an outer door in the gabel, and not encroaching on the ground-floor, was a room, each containing “ a standing bed,” and other corresponding furniture. In a small tower behind, and communicating with “ the hall,” were three rooms, in three different stories, the upper of which were accessible by a staircase at the south-west corner. The middle flat, according to an inventory made on the 17th of March, 1692,* was “ my ladyes chamber ;” but, in another inventory, made after her death, is set down as “ my lord’s.”† The ground-floor is named “ the laigh back-roum.” The attic story, in the inventory of 1692, is called “ the wardrobe ;” but, in that of 1694, is stiled, “ the chamber above my lord’s,” and (as appears from the last-mentioned paper) served the double purpose of wardrobe and bed-room. The apartment yeclaped, “ the brew-house chamber,”‡ was on the east side of the island ; and, according to both the recently quoted vouchers, was “ hunge with green,” and furnished with two beds, one of “ green stuffe, with rods and pands conforme,”

* Monteath Papers at Gartmore.

† See Appendix, No. VI.

‡ In the inventory, 1692, it is described as “ the chamber above the brew-house.”—*Monteath Papers at Gartmore.*

the other of "red scarlet cloath." "The brew-house chamber" was, moreover, decorated with a red table-cloth, and "a red scarlet resting-chair." The brew-house of the noble family of Monteath seems to have possessed many attractions; for not only were there above it the gorgeous apartment now described, but likewise, attached to its steaming sides a pair of what were descriptively termed, "*to-falls*," set out with three beds, one "brown," and the others "red." On the west side of this "snug little island," were the oven, the kitchen, and the servants' apartments, built of round land-stones. On the south, stood, frowning, the highest of all the edifices of Talla, constructed of the same rude materials. Its heraldic devices are partly abstracted, and no account can be given of its foundation,* nor indeed of that of any of the more modern structures adjacent. From one of these devices, where the crest, representing (as is believed) an eagle *coupé*, is above a shield, the charge of which is not legible, it would appear that the oldest building was erected after the introduction of the first-mentioned emblem into armorial bearings.†

To the westward of Talla, at the distance of above a furlong, is the Dog-isle, not many yards in circumference, said to have been used by the earls as a kennel. At the west

* The inventories above quoted do not mention any furniture belonging to it; and it would seem that by the later earls it had not been used for inhabitation. The vaults below might have held their liquors.

† See ground-plan of Talla.

end of the lake, on the mainland, were their stables, since razed to the foundation, but still giving their name to the ground where they stood. On the northern shore, around the romantic hill of Coldon, and on the farm now called Portend, were the pleasure-grounds of these noblemen, where are yet many stately trees in the park taste. Combined with the more ærial foliage of Inschemachame and Talla, these nobles of the vegetable kingdom impart to the scenery an *unique* and classic air, compensating somewhat for the want of that primeval majesty which marks the Grampian lakes, and tempts the tourist, after having accustomed his eye to the exclusive contemplation of them, to exclaim of Inschemachame, (situated, as it is, in a country champaign on all sides but one, and though distant seventy miles, rising only a few feet above the level of the ocean)—“*Qu’ il est trop tranquille.*”

The climate here is mild. Snow falls in small quantities, and soon melts. The landscape early assumes the livery of spring, and early acquires the appropriate hues of after seasons. To describe the exquisite beauty of Inschemachame and Talla, arrayed in the many-coloured, but harmonious, robe of autumn, and reflected in “the liquid plain” beneath, that “stands unmoved pure as th’ expanse of heaven,”—to clothe in syllables the soft monastic repose that sends the soul back to the days of yore, and pictures to fancy’s eye scenes long ere now transacted, were utterly impracticable. And to supply the defect of his pen, the writer is tempted to invoke the magic pencil of a Williams, a Thomson, or a Nasmyth, of a Turner, a Glover, or a Havel.

The east end of the lake is indebted to the spirited taste of Lieut.-General Graham Stirling of Duchray and Auchyle, for the many decorations on his estate of Rednock, where he resides ; among others, a porter's lodge close to the shore, whence there is a very delightful prospect of the island of Inschemachame, of the greater part of its lake, of the princely house of Gartmore, of the higher and sporting grounds of the General's property of Duchray, &c. From this lodge to Rednock-house is about a mile and a half, along a tasteful approach, winding for a considerable way between gently swelling grounds, adorned with two artificial water-pieces, and then taking one great sweep over a spacious park, amid clumps and scattered trees. On the estate of Rednock is an old tower, the remains of a castle built by George Graham of Rednock, second son of William, fifth Earl of Montecath of the name of Graham. George Graham of Rednock had two daughters, the elder of whom was married to John Graham of Duchray, the general's ancestor, and brought her husband the estate of Rednock. The younger was married to Colquhoun of Camstraddan.*

To return to Talla.—The visitant may behold near its south-eastern shore, growing in gigantic magnificence, the *typha latifolia*, surrounded by the white and the yellow water lilies.† Seen from Inschemachame, this little island,

* MS. History of the Gartur family, in the possession of John Graham, Esq. of Gartur, who politely indulged the writer with a perusal of it.

† See Appendix, No. X., in which Doctor Graham gives a scientific descrip-

tufted with trees, through which ruins peep out, forms an interesting middle-ground, of which Ben Lomond, once, to appearance, the *Ætna* of Britain, with some minor mountains, and the house of Gartmore nearer than either, constitute the distance. The western bay of Inchemachame is often calm even amid the raging of the tempest, and affords to the landscape a fore-ground of no ordinary class.

No. XIV.

— “*fair Nun-hill’s tangled brake.*”—St. VIII.

A romantic height on the south side of Inchemachame, called the Nun’s-hill, for what reason, the writer cannot pretend to say. He has not been able to discover any other symptom of a nunnery in the “isle of rest.”

The extent of this isle is about five acres, forming altogether a varied wilderness of forest and fruit-trees, interspersed with underwood, and chequered with moss-grown ruins.

The noble proprietor, with his accustomed liberality, has made an arrangement, by which the public may, at all lawful hours, have free access to this interesting spot. A boat is purposely kept, on the northern shore of the lake, by Alexander Mac-Curtain, a lineal descendant of the hereditary gardeners of the Earls of Monteath. For a moderate

tion of this very splendid specimen of the vegetable creation. The doctor has been pleased, at the request of the writer, to enrich this volume with a *catalogue raisonné*, contained in that number, of the remarkable animals and plants of the district.

compensation, he makes it his business to transport travellers thither, and also to guide them through

“ each lane, and every alley green,
Dingle and bushy dell of this wild wood,
And every bosky bourn from side to side,
His daily walks, and ancient neighbourhood.”

He has “ this close dungeon of innumerable boughs” in lease, the fruits of which, gooseberries, cherries, plumbs, pears, apples, Spanish filberts, &c., he sells, in their respective seasons, wholesale and retail. This ferryman is very obliging, and a good specimen of the native and untravelled inhabitants of “ the varied realms of fair Montecath.” He can likewise, being a publican, furnish a gill of whisky of acknowledged excellence among the *dilettanti*, and of incomparable efficacy as a preventive of any stomachic inconvenience which might else result from yielding to the, alas ! too powerful fascinations of Pomona.

Be not voraciously carphagous,*
So shalt thou later need sarcophagus ;
So paleness yields, and vital brevity,
To rosy health, and fresh longevity.

* That this word is not in Johnson’s Dictionary, can be no objection, while it can be demonstrated to be founded upon the strictest principle of legitimate etymology, being regularly compounded of two Greek words, signifying “ fruit-eating,” in the same way as that which rhymes with it denotes “ flesh-eating.”

Or if to plumb can'st not say "Nay,"
 E'en quaff a quaiçh of usquabhae.
 Art homely Scot, or come from far?
 Dost wear the plaid, or sport a star?
 Amid the clans of Whig and Tory
 A speaker, dost thou pant for glory?
 Soldier, or sailor, yeoman, cit,
 Or dame, or damsel, beauty, wit,
 From country wide, or pent-up city?
 With glass in hand we gently greet ye,
 'Twill prove a sovereign AQUA VITAE.

The said public character hath, moreover, accommodation for horses, asses, and mules. Item, he has a thriving nursery of Spanish filbert plants, which he sells at a reasonable price, and with which several persons of condition have stocked their gardens. This filbert is the long red thin-shelled variety, of which the kernel is much admired.

No. XV.

For Marion Bowie and Elspa Hardie

Lead forth the airy dance.—St. IX.

The following is one of our local traditions; and although it seems to have the same origin with what Mr Scott, in his "Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border," calls "a puerile legend,"* yet it is hoped that its varied incident will apologize for its insertion. Not to mention, that to trace similar mythologies in different places, whether arising from the same,

* Vol. II. p. 177.

or analogous circumstances, is an employment not unworthy even of the very respectable members of the Blue-stocking Club. The tradition alluded to is as follows:

One of the Earls of Monteath, when entertaining his friends, ran short of the necessary material. He ordered his butler to set off for Stirling, and to fetch more wine with all convenient speed. Next morning, happening to step into the servants' hall, his lordship found upon a bench—his butler, fast asleep! and his barrel beside him. The earl, impatient, awaked him, and chid him for his negligence. "Pardon me, my lord," replied the butler, rubbing his eyes, "I have been for wine, and, if I mistake not, have brought you the best that can be had. When nigh the shore of the loch, I spied two honest women, mounted each on a bulrush,* and saying the one to the other, 'Hae wi' you, Marion Bowie, Hae wi' you, Elspa Hardie.' Hae wi' you, too, says I, mounting, like them, on a bulrush. Instantly we found ourselves in the King of France's palace. As for me, I was near a sideboard, where was store of wine; and (being invisible to his majesty's people) I took the opportunity of filling my cask. I brought with me (my hand being in) the cup out of which his majesty was wont to drink. I returned on my trusty nag as quickly as I went; and here I am, my business done, and at your lordship's service. At dinner, the

* The bulrush grows along the northern shores of the lake in great profusion, accompanied by the common reed. See Appendix, No. XI.

guests were astonished at the superlative quality of their liquor, and amused by the recital from the earl's lips of the way in which it had been procured, which his lordship confirmed by causing the butler produce an elegant silver cup, on which was engraved the *fleur de lis* of the house of Bourbon. At what precise period this splendid implement ceased to be an heir-loom of the Monteath family, does not appear. Whether it be mentioned among the plate belonging to the last Earl of Monteath, under the article, "Item, ane floured dish," the antiquary will be able to judge, by inspecting the "account of the silver work" in the "inventar" subjoined in No. VI. of the Appendix. For this tradition, the writer acknowledges his being indebted to his friend, the Reverend Doctor Duncan Macfarlan.

No. XVI.

A transit thwart the wave.—St. X.

The Earls of Monteath were possessed of what was called the "*red-book*," to open which was to be followed by something preternatural. One of them (whether from accident or design is a matter of doubt) unclasped the fatal volume, when, lo! the fairies appeared before him, demanding work. His lordship set them to make a road from the mainland to the islands. They began on the southern shore, and had made what is now called Arnmack, a pleasing peninsula, tufted with a grove of Scotch firs of considerable height; when the earl, fearing, either that they might become mutinous should they run out of work, or that they might, by

completing their task, spoil the insular situation of his fastness, or both, bade them twist a rope of sand. They began the latter task without finishing the former, which still remains half done, forming, as already noticed, a peninsula; but finding their new employment too much for them, and covered with shame, they resolved to depart.

This tradition the writer received from a gentleman who is well known to excel, not only in the domestic virtues, but in a knowledge of the anecdotes, whether historical or mythological, of his native country, Mr Buchanan of Cambusmore.

It may be esteemed no deviation from the truth, to add, that the generous peer, in recompence of their Herculean toils, unfinished as they were, gave them a grant of the northern shoulder of one of his mountains, Ben-Venu. We are thus enabled so far to trace the history of the Urisks, previous to their settlement in this romantic district of the Monteath estate, when, as is conjectured, their head-quarter was Cnoc-n'an-Bocan, "Bogle-know," or "Hobgoblin-hill," a singular peninsula on the south-eastern shore of the lake of Inschemachame, covered with large trees, and, in certain states of the atmosphere, exhibiting, from the windows of the house where the writer now sits, the deceptive appearance of a ship at sea.

No. XVII.

He rears the matchless grove.—St. XI.

From the tradition referred to in Note XII., it would ap-

pear, that the fairies, however, at times they might merit the appellation bestowed upon them by the author's friend, the Reverend Doctor Graham, of "lubbary supernaturals,"* were, at others, ambitious of employment; and, like the operative weavers of the present day, apt, if not employed, to break out into mutiny. To this desire of employment may be attributed the vegetable splendour of their present abode; which, without it, would have had the most forlorn aspect imaginable, but, adorned as it now is, presents specimens unequalled in a circle of many miles, of the Sublime and the Beautiful conjoined. There is, indeed, in Coir-n'an-Uriskin, and Bealach-n'am-Bo, a certain magic grace bespeaking the ærial tenantry.

Coir-n'an-Uriskin is the Cove of the Urisks, or Fairies; Bealach-n'am-Bo, the Pass of the Cows, the *Bosphorus*.

No. XVIII.

Brave Græme!—St. XII.

The earliest hero alluded to in the foregoing verses, is Sir John Graham of Dundaff. The epitaph on his tomb-stone in Falkirk, is in the following terms, in Latin and in English:

"Mente, manuque potens, et Vallæ fidus Achates,
Conditur hic Gramius, bello interfectus ab Anglis."

xxii Julii, 1298.†

* Sketches of Perthshire, second edition, p. 121.

† "This epitaph, I doubt," says Lord Hailes, "is not so ancient as the 13th

The antiquarian will be able, from internal proof, to judge of the date of the translation :—

“ Heir lyes Sir John the Grame, baith wight and wise,
Ane of the chiefs who rescewit Scotland thrise.
Ane better knight not to the world was lent,
Nor was gude Grame of truth and hardiment.”

An interesting account of Sir John's death, and Wallace's lamentation over his remains, is given by the abridger and modernizer* of Blind Harry's *History* of what Wallace did and did not. But a more elegant modernizer of this bard's narration is to be found in Miss Holford, authoress of “*Wallace, or Fight of Falkirk, a Metrical Romance.*” When the Graham falls, the poetess, in her own person, gives vent to

century.”—*Annals of Scotland*, vol. I. year 1298. Sir John's death at *Falkirk* is only a matter of tradition, but of general tradition, and admitted by our best historians. According to Mr Chalmers, Sir John de Graham was the only, and a younger brother of Sir Patrick de Graham, who, two years before, had bravely fought and fallen in the equally unpropitious battle of Dunbar, the ancestor of the great Marquis, and, by consequence, of the present Duke of Montrose; the progenitor, also, of the Earls of Monteath, of Viscount Preston, of Viscount Dundee, of Lord Lynedock, and others.—*Caledonia*, vol. I. p. 547, 548. Sir Patrick's seal has been engraven under the auspices of Mr Astyle. The legend is, *Sigillum Patricii de Graham.*—*Scots Seals*, pl. III. No. XVIII. In the Gartmore collection, there is a letter by the last Earl of Monteath, acknowledging Viscount Preston a cadet of his family.

* Lieutenant William Hamilton, of Gilbert-Field, whose work, composed with much *naïveté*, appeared in 1722.—*Dr Anderson's Life of Smollett.*

her sentiment in words which we rather quote, not merely on account of their justness, but as coming from a native of South Britain :

“ Fare thee well, Græme ! Time sweeps away
Year after year with silent sway,
Yet never from the roll of fame,
Shall tear the name of gallant Græme ! ”*

“ Oh ! mourn him not, for he was dead
Ere the latest hope of his country fled.
Græme’s guardian angel, from on high,
Beheld the cloud in Scotland’s sky,
And spared the hero’s lip th’ untasted misery.”†

However the jars between England and Scotland, when separate kingdoms, might have kindled the patriot’s flame, and stirred the poet’s fire, yet, in looking back on the heroic ages of Scotland, we cannot disguise our regret, that this country had not been united to England by the lengthened days of Margaret of Norway. Then, had both countries avoided much inconvenience, and the sooner combined their means in the acquisition of advantage.

His Grace the Duke of Montrose, one of whose numerous titles is Viscount Dundaff, is possessed of an antique sword. The following is the inscription, for which the public is in-

* Canto IV. St. XXXIX.

† Ibid. St. LXXIV.

debted to the friendly attention and known accuracy of his Grace's chamberlain, Mr Menzies :—

SIR IONE YE GRAME VERRY VICHT AND WYSE
ONE OF YE CHIEFES RELIEVIT SCOTLAND THRYSE
FAVGHT VITH YS SVORD AND NER THOUT SCHAME
COMANDIT NANE TO BEIR IT BOT HIS NAME

The Duke is also proprietor of Dundaff, where Sir John Graham of Dundaff's castle is shewn in ruins.

Of the great Marquis of Montrose, it may well be said, that his life is embodied in the history of his country ; and, by our most popular historians, is rendered so familiar, as to admit of no comment suited to the narrow limits of these notices. The writer had sent his work to the press before he met, in Miss Holford's beautiful and energetic " Field of Falkirk," with the following coincidence in relation to the example of patriotism set his clan by the friend of Wallace. She is introducing her *dramatis personæ*, and, among the rest, the hero of Dundaff, whom she apostrophizes thus :—

" Thy country's blessing on thy name,
Bold-fronted hero !— Gallant Græme !
For her how many of thy race
Have look'd destruction in the face ?
Now heaven be with thee, gallant Græme !
Thy country's blessing gilds thy name !"*

* Wallace, or the Field of Falkirk, Canto I. St. XVII.

The failure of the assault on Antwerp might be supposed to detract from the hard-earned fame of Lord Lynedock, were it not that, as an instance of military science, it extorted the applause even of Bonaparte, whose opinion was quoted by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the House of Commons. Nor ought the circumstance, that the unyielding Carnot, the late war-minister, and now the active and determined defender of his invaded country, was opposed to the hero of Barrosa, to be overlooked.* Lord Lynedock's noble generosity is known beyond the circle of his personal acquaintance.

No. XIX.

But now the olden time is fled,

When peers and princes came.—St. XIII.

The islands Inschemachame and Talla are intimately connected with the history of Scottish royalty, as well as nobility. For, besides the facts above alluded to, of Robert Bruce's visit, 15th April 1310,† and of Queen Mary's having been an inhabitant of Inschemachame, we may put the reader in mind, that Prince Robert Stewart, second son of Robert II., married his relation, the Countess of Monteath, in her own right, and was created Earl of Monteath.‡

* Edinburgh Review, Nov. 1814, p. 206. † See Appendix, No. II.

‡ The most ancient spelling on record, of Monteath, so far as we know, is in No. I. of Appendix to Innes's Essay of the Antiquities of Scotland, ascribed to the 12th century. It is there written, "*Meneted*." In a charter dated 1234,

He afterwards obtained the title of Earl of Fife, with precedence to that of Monteath; and was also created Duke of Albany, being the first duke that ever was in Scotland. He was *twice* appointed regent of the kingdom; and dying in this honourable station, at the age of eighty, was succeeded, as regent, by his son, Murdo, Duke of Albany, and Earl of Fife and Monteath, during the captivity of his cousin-german, James I., who, on his return, had Murdo tried for certain misdemeanours, condemned, and executed as a traitor. Of the justice of Murdo's punishment, Sir David Lindsay seems to have had his doubts, when he puts into the mouth of one of his poetical characters the following words, descriptive of the transitory nature of sublunary enjoyments:—

“Quha rang in court mair hie and triumphand
Nor Duke Murdok, quhill that his day endurit?
Was he not greit protectour of Scotland?
Yet of the court he was not well assurit;
It changit sae, his lang service was smurit;
He, and his son fair Walter, bot remeid,
Forfaultit war, and put to duleful deed.”

Yet of the person to whom Murdo owed his attainder, this

it is spelt, “*Mynteth*.” Compositio inter Andream Episcopum Moravien et Walterum Cumyn (stiled de Mynteth) supra terra de Kincardyn, anno Domini, M^oCC^oXXXIIII.—*Macfarlan Papers*, in Advocates' Library, vol. I. p. 68 of charters. The actual spelling in these papers of “*Mynynteth*,” seems to be a slip of the pen. The name of Monteath, even in the present day, is not known to the Gael, who call it *Taich*. In like manner, they stile the Forth *Avon-Dhu*; Scotland, *Albin*; and the Scots, *Albanich*.

celebrated bard of fashion, in the sentence immediately following, subjoins,—

“ King James the First, that patrone of prudence,
Gem of engine, and pearl of policy,
Well of justice, and flood of eloquence,
Quhais vertew dois transcend my fantasie
For till describe ; yet quhen he stude maist hie,
By false exhorbitant conspirioun,
That prudent prince was piteously put down.”*

Murdo's castles of Doune and Falkland were long used as royal residences. But in 1428, four years after his attainder, the earldom of Monteath, together with the estate, was, by James I., bestowed upon Malise Graham, son of Sir Patrick Graham, a younger brother of the Montrose family, by Lady Eupheme Stewart, daughter of Prince David, Earl of Strathearn, and son, by Queen Eupheme Ross, of King Robert II. Thus the Monteath family have been Graham nearly four centuries.

Malise had claimed the peerage of Strathearn, which his mother had enjoyed in her own right, and his father through her, which was virtually confirmed to him by his being officially stiled Earl of Strathearn, when he went as a hostage on the release of his sovereign ; but which was afterwards refused to Malise on the ground of its being limited to heirs-

* Complaint and Testament of the Papingo.

male. This, however, did not prevent the descendant of Malise, more than two centuries after, and in the reign of Charles I., from reviving this claim in his own person. The king (it is said *inadvertently*) confirmed it, by a new patent, dated 1631. Thus there came to be an Earl of Strathearn and Monteath. Charles, afterwards, provoked by a rash speech of Strathearn's, which implied a claim by this ambitious subject on the crown itself, that "his blood was the reddest in the kingdom," reduced both the peerages of Strathearn and Monteath. The former has since been confined to the princes of the blood.

To soften the loss of his titles, the monarch gave him the earldom of Airth, with precedence equal to that of Monteath, whose date was 1428. After this, Charles bestowed upon him a new investiture of the whole earldom of Monteath, confirmed by a charter under the great seal, 11th January, 1644.

Mr Andrew Stewart of Torrance, by producing from the Vatican, in 1788, authenticated copies of the two dispensations for the marriages of Robert II., to whom his first wife had been married irregularly in the eye of the canon law, and whose second was within the then forbidden degrees of consanguinity, has proved incontestably that Elizabeth More was his first wife, and shewn that the claim instituted by the Earl of Monteath to the crown of Great Britain, and by many long regarded as valid, was totally unfounded.*

* History of the Stewarts, Appendix, pp. 403-468. The dispensation for

The Earl of Airth was ordered by Charles to live henceforward in retirement ; and there is reason to think, that, during his exile from “ the busy haunts of men,” his lordship spent part of his time at his seat in the Loch of Monteath.*

An engraving from an original painting of this very eccentric nobleman, by the Scottish Vandyke, Jamieson, in the possession of the Earl of Breadalbane, has been published with a short memoir, by Mr Pinkerton, in his Scottish Gallery.

The Earl's only son, Lord Kilpont, (so called from a place on the water of Almond, in Linlithgowshire) was the associate in arms of the great Marquis of Montrose, in whose camp at Collace he was, by one of his servants, murdered in cold blood. The disconsolate marquis sent the corpse of his gallant friend to his parents, to be interred in the family vault in the island of Inschemachame. By Lady Kilpont, who was Lady Mary Keith, daughter of Earl Marischall, her deceased lord, whose untimely and cruel death drove her to distraction, left a son and two daughters.

The son of Lord Kilpont succeeded his grandfather, and was the ninth and last Earl of Monteath, and the second and last Earl of Airth.

Owing to the state of the times, and probably in part to his father's, and his own previous want of economy, the Earl,

Robert's marriage with Elizabeth is dated, according to calculation, December, 1347 ; and that for his marriage with Eupheme Ross, in 1355.—*Ibid.* pp. 420, 421.

* See Appendix, No. IV.

notwithstanding his extensive landed property, laboured under very great pecuniary embarrassments; one effect of which was his being obliged to sell his estate of Kilbride, near Dunblane.

It may tend to illustrate ancient manners, should the following anecdote be permitted to take a place in this account of a noble family, several of whose cadets are in affluent circumstances. The fact is, when there was little industry in Scotland, all were poor, and even the king apparently the poorest of all. The Scottish monarchs had now surmounted their poverty, by succeeding to the English crown; but the nobles, however impatiently, were obliged to submit to the horrible imputation of being poor. The anecdote now alluded to is known in Monteath by the title of "*Malise Graham and the Roe-skin Purse*," and is as follows:—

The last Earl of Monteath being obliged, for the reason already mentioned, to retire to the asylum for debtors, the Abbey of Holyrood,* applied to one of his vassals, and his kinsman and namesake, Malise Graham, at Glassart, on the southern shore of Loch Catherine, for such a supply of money, or such security, as might relieve him. Faithful to the call of his liege lord, Malise instantly quitted his home, dressed like a plain Highlander of those days, travelling alone, and on foot. Arriving at the earl's lodging, he knock-

* The writer is informed that the persons of peers of Scotland did not then enjoy exemption from arrestment.

ed for admittance, when a well-dressed person opening the door, and commiserating his apparent poverty, tendered him a small piece of money. Malise was in the act of thankfully receiving it, when his master, advancing, perceived him, and chid him for doing a thing which, done by his pecuniary friend, might tend to shake his credit more than ever. The Highlander, making his appropriate obeisance, but with the utmost *nonchalance*, took from his bosom a purse, and handing it to his lordship, addressed him in the following words, originally in Gaelic, but now translated: "Here, my lord, see and clear your way with that. As for the gentleman who had the generosity to hand me the halfpenny, I would have had no objection to accept of every halfpenny he had." The story declares that his lordship's necessity was completely relieved, and that he instantly returned with his faithful vassal to his castle in the Loch of Monteath.

Dying in 1694, without issue, he conveyed his landed estate to the descendant and representative of his father's friend, the Marquis of Montrose, and bequeathed his personal estate to his own nephew, by his sister, Lady Elizabeth, Sir John Graham of Gartmore.* Of his testament, Mr Wood, in his late splendid edition of Sir Robert Douglas's Peerage, has gi-

* Sir John Graham of Gartmore, as executor of the last Earl of Monteath, became possessed of the Monteath papers, which were transferred from Talla to the house of Gartmore, where they now are. The writer has had the advantage, by the liberal permission of the present proprietor, of examining them in the course of this work.

ven, from the original in the Register-office, an extract, of which the following is a part: "As also that Sir John shall be obliged to cause an exquisite and cunning mason erect two statues of fine hewn stone, at length from head to foot, whereof one for ourself, and the other for our dearest spouse, Dame Catherine Bruce, now deceased, upon the west gabel of our burial-place, in the easter isle, and make an entry from the said burial-place near to the east end of the gravel walk, with a hewn dyke on each side, and a fine entry of hewn work upon the east end thereof, bearing our name and arms, and our said spouse's."* Among the Monteath papers at Gartmore, (as the writer has been told by the intelligent proprietor) is a receipt for the price of cutting two figures in stone, to be placed in Inschemachame.

These circumstances would lead us to consider a very remarkable sepulchral monument lying in the centre of the choir,† as representing the last Earl and last Countess of Monteath. The figures are seven feet long, in full relief. They are obviously the production of "an exquisite and cunning mason." The "fine entry of hewn stone," too,

* Dated 20th October, 1693, recorded 11th December, 1694. See Peerage, *voce* Graham, Earl of Airth.

† For the arrangement of the drawings illustrative of this volume, the writer stands indebted to several, but more especially to his friends, Mr Hugh William Williams, and the Rev. John Thomson; to both of whom he owes his best thanks for other favours also connected with its publication. To Mrs Thomson, also, who pointed out some material improvements, he begs leave to express his grateful acknowledgements.

with the two niches for holding “ the names and arms,” (whether they ever were filled does not appear) on each side of the entry, tend to give plausibility to this hypothesis, in opposition to a tradition that they are much more ancient.* John Riddel, Esq. advocate, who has made antient *costume* a part of his studies, had the goodness, on inspecting a drawing of the figures in question, generally allowed to be a *fac-simile*, and now (with a few variations distinguishable by the absence of shading) presented to the reader, to favour the writer with the following memorandum regarding the internal evidence of their being, in conformity with the above-mentioned tradition, of an origin more remote than the end of the 17th century.

“ The monument,” says Mr Riddel, “ appears to be ancient. I should rather think that it may have been erected over the remains of some of the more ancient Earls of Monteath, even some who lived previously to the year 1360. This would appear from the arms sculptured upon the shield of the man in armour, representing the fess cheque of three tracts, the undoubted arms of the Stewarts of Scotland, with the difference in chief of a label of three teeth, a well-known mark of cadency for a younger son. Now, Walter Stewart, Earl of Monteath, who married the heiress of the old Earls of Monteath, and who lived in 1260, and, subsequently, was a younger son of the then high-steward of Scotland, and must have borne the Stewart arms, with a suitable difference ;

* Tradition assigns them to Duke Murdo and his Duchess.

which arms must have been those of the subsequent Earls of Monteath, until the earldom came into the families of Albany and Graham, when the appropriate bearings of these last families were quartered with those of Stewart. Though some heralds affirm that Walter and his heir bore the fess cheque of the Stewarts in the form of a *bend*, this appears not to form any very material objection, as both bearings would very well express the same descent, and might have been at various times indifferently used." Thus far Mr Riddel.

Mr Gordon, fellow of the Antiquarian Society of London, who visited Inschemachame in November 1813, was decidedly in favour of the Croisades as the assignable æra of this monument.

Not pretending to any learning in antient *costume*, the writer has transcribed, from Mr Richard Gough's very learned and elaborate treatise, in three volumes folio, on the "Sepulchral Monuments of Britain," the substance of such passages as seem applicable to the monument before us.

"Helmets of mail were always round. The Earls of Burgundy, in the 13th century, are represented with flat helmets, the lightest of any, like those afterwards called *basinet*. The helmet of John of Eltham, son of Edward II., and that also of the Black Prince, have coronets or chaplets round them." The writer conceives it at least possible, that the chaplet here, though half a century prior to the time of John of Eltham, may be a coronet, the minute ornamental

features of which time has effaced. Mr Riddel (whose opinion has been recently quoted) thinks the lady's head-dress indicates a coronet.

"Over the suit of mail," says Mr Gough, "was the surcoat of stuff, upon which the armorial bearing of the owner was sometimes depicted." Here the surcoat is plain.

"Large triangular shields go under the vulgar modern name of *heater-shields*." On that before us, a label in chief, and the fesse cheque attract our notice.

There is an oblong square hole, two or three inches deep, in the side, which, by some, is regarded as having had something indented in it.

"It seems to have been a prevailing fashion to be represented cross-legged, until the sixth of Edward II., 1312, when the order of Templars came to destruction and utter contempt, and their fashions of all sorts were abolished. Among the many effigies of private lords of manors, neglected and mutilated in our parochial churches, not a few in this attitude bespeak them to have been infected with the rage of croisading. To have taken a vow of croisading was enough to be so commemorated. Pope Innocent had a trick of absolving croisaders from their vow for a little money. Several went to the croisade as proxies, and hence their constituents are represented as cross-legged. Not any particular *order*, but a vow of going to the Holy Land, either on a croisade or a pilgrimage, is referred to by the cross-legged attitude. A lady of the family of Mephan is so represented,

along with her husband, in Howden, in Yorkshire.* In Tenbury church, Shropshire, a child is cross-legged, supposed to be a son of Lord Arundel. Aymer de Valence died 1323, and is represented cross-legged.† I doubt not more instances might be produced of cross-legged figures during the 14th century.‡

“Lions at the feet,” says Mr Gough, “are supposed to allude to Psalm XCI. 13, *Thou shalt tread upon the lion and the adder; the young lion and the adder shalt thou trample under feet*. Such a device is not confined to the monuments of the clergy, being applicable to the case of Christians in general.

“Dogs at the feet of ladies may only allude to their favourite lap-dogs. Knights and nobles may have them at *their feet as the companions of their favourite sports*.”§ Thus far Mr Gough. We may add a remark from the celebrated French antiquarian, Montfaucon, which seems at first sight a *jeu-de-mot*, but is pronounced by this learned worthy in downright earnest. In an antique, in which two dogs appear at the top, and a male and female figure below, the dogs, according to this venerable authority, denote the Cynick Diogenes.||

This sepulchral remain is considerably mutilated. The male figure has the left arm broken off at the shoulder and

* Gough's *Sepulchral Monuments*, vol. I. p. 95.

† Ibid. p. 96.

‡ Ibid. p. 97.

§ Ibid. pp. 124, 125.

|| Montfaucon, vol. VI. p. 247.

the wrist. The left hand, detached from its warlike owner, and sheathed in a glove, rests on the lady's side. The left leg and foot seem to have suffered in the course of professional service. And the fair one's right hand has undergone amputation by no very exquisite operator.

Having found in Mr Gough's "Sepulchral Remains" a figure greatly resembling the male figure more immediately under our eye, namely, that of Albericus de Vere, surnamed the Grim, first Earl of Oxford, 1194, the writer, in the drawing of this tomb-stone which accompanies this work, has availed himself of the unmutilated figure of Albericus, to supply, conjecturally, those parts which have been broken off, distinguishing them from the others by the want of shading. Edmund Crouch, too, Earl of Lancaster's figure, is helpful here. Both are cross-legged. That Walter Stewart, Earl of Monteath, should have been thus represented, will not appear unreasonable, upon a consideration of his history. He was a croisader under Lewis the Ninth of France ;* when, though the issue was unfortunate, there is reason, from his conduct at the battle of Largs, to conclude that he must have acquitted himself gallantly.

He was also a man of much consideration among his peers. He was one of those nobles who agreed to the marriage of the Princess Margaret of Scotland with Eric, King of Nor-

* Abercrombie's Martial Atchievements of the Scottish Nation, *voce* Alexander II. History of the Stewarts, by Duncan Stewart, A. M.

way, 1281. He was one of those who resolved to stand by, defend, and receive Margaret of Norway, only child of the said Princess Margaret, 1284. He was one of the arbiters on the part of Robert Bruce, in his competition for the crown with John Baliol, 1291.*

The writer is informed, by Mr Graham of Gartmore, that his father† dug under this sepulchral monument, and that a white stone was found, of the following dimensions :—Length, four and a half inches ; breadth, three inches ; thickness at one edge, one inch and a half ; thickness at the opposite side, towards an inch. The thicker edge was somewhat

* Douglas's Peerage of Scotland, *voce* Earl of Montecath.

† The writer, from personal acquaintance with the late Mr Graham of Gartmore, sympathizes in the following just account of this gentleman, from the pen of Dr Anderson :—" Mr Graham was a favourite *élève* of Smollett's, and often domesticated with him at Chelsea. He came very near his master in the predominant excellencies of his mind and heart. A considerable portion of elegant and useful knowledge, a quick comprehension, a fertile fancy, a cultivated taste, a tender and benevolent mind, and an aptitude to colloquial vivacity and convivial hilarity, enlivened by wit, and chastened by gentlemanly manners, qualified him to rank among the first ornaments of social and domestic life."—*Life of Smollett*, by Dr Anderson, prefixed to Smollett's Works. He was an elegant writer both in prose and verse. The author possesses a copy, obtained from the late Mr Ramsay of Ochtertyre, of a spirited poetical epistle, written by Mr Graham in 1764, on his passage to the West Indies, whence he had returned on a short visit to his native country, We may quote four lines, in reference to the subject of the last number of the Appendix :

" Yet curst that wretch, whose bosom does not know
The tender feelings of luxurious woe.

rounded, and checked diagonally. Mr Graham has favoured the writer with a drawing of it, which appears at the bottom of the engraving of the sepulchral monument.

Of the earldom of Monteath, limited to heirs-male, Mr Graham of Gartur is the undoubted representative, being the last male cadet of the Monteath family, and descended, by the second son, from Walter, second Earl of Monteath

He leaves a mistress with a tearless eye,
And quits a friend without one parting sigh."

Mr Graham's situation in Jamaica, where he was Receiver-General, and, in return for his eminent services in this capacity, received from the Assembly of that island a splendid service of plate, led him to have slaves in his service. What his feelings were on this point, may be judged of from the following lines, which shew that a personal concern in domestic slavery does not argue insensibility to the rights of humanity :

" Be mine the care to soothe the wretch's woe,
And wipe the tears that down his visage flow."

The author remembers having seen, on the back of a miniature painting of a lady at Gartmore, an inscription which bears internal marks of the poet by whom it was penned :

" Her's is each grace that elegance bestows,
And every charm that magic beauty owes;
But mystic silence hides from tatling fame,
The sacred letters of her much-loved name."

of the name of Graham. This representative of an ancient and noble family, is married to Miss Matilda Erskine, fourth daughter of the late Mr Erskine of Cardross, and of the Right Honourable Lady Christian Bruce, daughter of the eighth Earl of Kincardine.*

The ancestor of the Earls of Monteath of the name of Graham, Sir Patrick Graham, known as Earl of Strathearn, was, as already noticed, a younger son of the Montrose family, to whom the Monteath estate now belongs.

The castle and lands of Kilbride had been recently, and after a variety of intermediate legal steps, and two intermediate possessors, transferred to Sir Colin Campbell of Abernchill, one of the senators of the College of Justice, and the lineal ancestor of the present Sir Alexander Campbell of Aberuchill, whose residence is Kilbride.

The writer takes this opportunity of mentioning his obligation to his respected friend, William Campbell, Esq. W. S. for favouring him with the means of accurately stating (as is done in Appendix, No. VII.) a series of facts relative to the transference of his brother's property of Kilbride; concerning which nothing, as far as is known, has been hitherto published. The reader will there see part of the causes illustrated which gave rise to the anecdote of the roe-skin purse.

It may not be uninteresting to the reader to be informed,

* See Note IX., towards the end.

that, in 1668, the last Earl of Monteath was, by Mr James Donaldson, episcopalian minister of Port, admitted an elder of said parish, being that in which his lordship's residence of Talla was situated. This appears from an extant document,* of which the following is an extract :—" The session holden the 5 Aprill, 1668, present, Elders Donald Stewart, &c. after prayer ther was nominat for elders, William Earl of Monteath, David Lord Cardross, Ar^l Graham, son of the decyst Erll of Airth, Sir William Graham of Gartmore, Walter Graham of Gartur, John Graham of Drunkie, Thomas Graham of Monduy, Gilbert Graham of Blairgyle, &c. ; after reading of whose names, the minister publyklye desired and signified to all the people, that if amongst them any person or persons knew any thing against the nominat persons why they might not be judged worthie of any such office, and that against the next Lord's day ; the said day, William Earl of Monteath, after his name was read, because his more urgent affairs were necessarilie to withdraw him the following Lord's day, was publyklye, befor the haile congregation, admitted an elder, and sworn to the duties of that office, and to do all those other duties that his more eminent station in this place called for." The next Lord's day, all the persons formerly nominated are admitted elders, except Lord Cardross, whose admission, on account of absence, is delayed. Should the reader incline to have a peep at the

* See Appendix, No. VIII.

manners of this part of the country at the period above alluded to, he will please turn to No. VIII. of the Appendix.

Having had occasion to refer to a parochial matter, we may take the opportunity, before closing these notes, of saying, that, in 1724, Alexander Graham, Esq. of Duchray, grandfather of two of the writer's esteemed friends, Lieut.-General Graham Stirling of Duchray and Auchyle, and of Robert Graham, Esq. W. S., wrote a history of several parishes, and, among others, of that in which Inschemachame is situated, Port ; which history, containing several interesting notices, will be found in No. IX. of the Appendix. It is extracted from that curious and extensive collection, the Macfarlan Papers, in the Advocates' Library, and now appears in print for the first time. Mr Graham of Duchray had been educated as a writer to his majesty's signet, under his maternal uncle, Colin Campbell, Esq. of Carwhin, but did not afterwards follow the profession. It may give some idea of the esteem in which Mr Graham was held, when it is stated, on the best authority, that the Colin Campbell of Carwhin above-mentioned, who died a bachelor, and was succeeded by his brother's son, Colin, appointed Mr Graham sole tutor to his own nephew, and Mr Graham's cousin-german. Mr Graham of Duchray's ward, the late Carwhin, was father to the present Earl of Breadalbane.

Mr Graham's remains, and those of many of his family, lie interred in the church of Inschemachame. His immediate descendant, the late John Graham of Duchray, captain in the 42d regiment of foot, succeeded to the estate by the

death of his elder brother, Colonel Thomas. Both were distinguished for the qualities of the heart ; the younger for the ornaments of a varied literature. He married Miss Christian Murray, only daughter of Robert Murray of Glencairnaig, the Chief of the Clan Gregor, and the paternal uncle of Sir John MacGregor of MacGregor.

Captain and Mrs Graham of Duchray resided many years, esteemed and beloved, at Rednock-house, near the lake of Inschemachame. This lady was most eminently distinguished for the domestic virtues. Her fortitude in adversity, notwithstanding her extreme sensibility, was of the heroic order. Captain Graham's eldest sister, who lived to a great age, Mrs Jean Graham, was a woman of great worth and superior accomplishments, engrafted on a mind singularly energetic. Her niece and namesake, third, and youngest daughter, of the excellent pair above-mentioned, Miss Jean Graham, who was cut off by a fever at the age of eighteen, was a lady of exquisite beauty and amiable heart. These, to him who knew such persons, are hallowed recollections. And the sympathy of the stranger may experience that pleasing, though melancholy excitement, which, by classic authority, has been happily termed, "*the joy of grief*."* In a mausoleum built on the shore, at what is generally called the Port of Monteath, but is more properly the Port of Inschemachame, are deposited the remains of one of the most ele-

* Ossian's Temora, Book VII. verse 404.

gant and estimable of her sex, who died in the prime of life, Mrs Cunningham Graham of Gartmore. Here also are the remains of her interesting sister, Miss Dixon.

When busied in the Scottish metropolis about certain points of research as the basis of this volume, the author was agreeably surprised by receiving from a lady the following original verses, the production of her muse, and part of a longer poem. The reader, it is presumed, will regard them as a relief from the tediousness of the foregoing prose, and an appropriate conclusion of these remarks on the "Isle of Rest."

" A minstrel's powers in magic scenes
May picture what might be ;
But all the gayest fancy feigns
Is here reality.

" Did ever fiction's page supply
Such bowers, so gayly green ?
Or could a fabled Ellen vie
With Scotland's lovely queen ?

" And thine they were, sweet little isle !
The lords and ladies gay,
Who here, within the moss-grown pile,
Lie mouldering in the clay.

" Full oft these sacred walls have heard,
From saints long since in heaven,
The pious holy vow preferred,
The prayer to be forgiven.

“ O, then, how sweet that convent’s chime,
When morning mass was said !
How passing sweet the evening hymn,
Or requiem for the dead !

“ The world’s gay scenes thou must resign,
Stranger, when youth has past :
Oh ! were such blest asylum thine,
As this—*The Isle of Rest !*”

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

No. I.

UNIVERSIS Christi Fidelibus hoc scriptum visuris vel audituris Willielmus et Galfridus Dei gratia Glasguen et Dunkelden Episcopi eternam in Domino Salutem Mandatum Domini Papæ in hæc verba suscepimus: "GREGORIUS, Episcopus, Servus Servorum Dei, venerabilibus Fratribus Glasguen et Dunkelden Episcopis Salutem et Apostolicam Benedictionem—Venerabilis Frater noster Episcopus Dunblanen in nostra exposuit præsentia constitutus; quod cum olim Ecclesia Dunblanen per centum annos et amplius vacuisset, fere omnia Bona ejus fuerint a personis secularibus occupata, et licet processum temporis fuissent in ea plures Episcopi instituti, per simplicitatem tamen et incuriam eorundem, non solum revocata non fuerunt taliter occupata, verum etiam Reliquiæ quæ occupantium manus effugerant alienatæ sunt fere penitus et consumptæ, propter quod nullus Idoneus induci poterat hujusmodi ad onus assumendum, pene per centum annos eadem Ecclesia interim pastoris solatio destituta. Cumque nos postmodum intellecto miserabili statu ejus, venerabilibus Fratribus nostris Sancti Andreæ et Brechinen Episco-

pis ac tibi Fratri Dunkelden, provisionem, ipsius duximus commit-
tendam et idem Episcopi sperantes dictam Ecclesiam per
jam dictum Episcopum posse de lacu miseriae respirare ipsum
eidem Ecclesiæ præfecistis, quam supradictus invenit adeo dissolu-
tam quod non reperi ubi posset caput in Cathedrali Ecclesia reclina-
re nullumque Collegium erat ibi, sed in Ecclesia ipsa discooperta
quidem Capellanus ruralis divina officia celebrat, Ipsius quoque
Episcopi Redditus sunt adeo tenues et exiles quod vix per dimidium
anni potest exinde congrue sustentari, Quia vero Instantia nostra
quotidiana est omnium Ecclesiarum Sollicitudo continua; Fraternali-
tati vestræ per apostolica scripta mandamus, Quatenus ad eandem
Ecclesiam personaliter accedentes, si rem inveneritis ita esse, quar-
tam partem Decimarum omnium Ecclesiarum Parochialium Dun-
blanen Diocesis faciatis, si absque gravi scandalo fieri poterit præ-
fato Episcopo assignari, ut ipse de vestro et bonorum virorum con-
silio reservata sibi de Episcopis pro sustentatione sua congrua por-
tione Decano et canonicis quos ibidem per vos institui volumus et
mandamus assignet, Alioquin assignata Episcopi Episcopo quarta
Decima vizt. Ecclesiarum ejusdem Diocesis, quæ a personis secu-
laribus destinantur ad sedem Episcopalem ad monasterium sancti
Joannis Canoniorum regularium prædictæ diocesis Transferatis
eligendi Episcopos cum Ecclesia ipsa vacaverit Canonicis ipsis Im-
posterum potestate concessa contradictores si qui fuerint et Rebelles
per censuram Ecclesiasticam appellatione postposita compescendi;”
Datum Vitervii tertio Idus Junii Pontificatus nostri anno undecimo.
Hujus sicut auctoritate mandati cum tam dictus Episcopus Dun-
blanen quam Valterus Cumyng comes de Menteath in nostra præ-
sentia essent constituti, post altercationes ordinationi nostræ se sub-
jacerunt super omnibus contentionibus et Quærelis inter ipsos mo-
tis, vel quæ aliquo tempore vel poterint super infrascriptis moveri
et super Reformatione Status Ecclesiæ Dunblanen; Nos habito ve-

ro virorum prudentium consilio in hunc modum inter eos ordinavimus, viz. Quod dictus Episcopus Dunblanensis nomine Ecclesiæ suæ pro se et successoribus suis omnibus renunciaret omni juri quod Episcopi vel Antecessores sui nomine Ecclesiæ Dunblanen habuerunt vel habere potuerunt vel poterint in Terris vel Denariis receptis de Terris et in canis omnibus Ecclesiæ et Denariis annuatim ab Ecclesiis Comitatus de Menteath in quibus dictus comes jus obtinet Patronatus, nomine pensionis perceptis, ut dicebat dictus Episcopus, et omnibus querelis exactionibus vel demandis inter eos motis, vel quæ aliquo tempore ab ipso vel antecessoribus suis contra dictum Comitem vel antecessores suos moveri poterant vel poterunt supra prædictis; Ordinavimus etiam, Quod Licitum sit dicto Comiti et successoribus suis, Domum Virorum religiosum ordinis Sancti Augustini in Insula de INCHMAQUHOMOK construere, sine impedimento vel contradictione dicti Episcopi vel successorum suorum; Assignavimus etiam ex Collatione dicti Comitis et de voluntate et assensu dicti Episcopi in puram et perpetuam Elimosinam illis viris religiosis in dicta insula Deo servientibus Ecclesias de Lanyn et de dicta insula, cum omnibus libertatibus et assiamendis ad dictas Ecclesias pertinentibus, Salvis Episcopalibus dicto Episcopo et successoribus suis; Et sciendum est, Quod non Licebit dicto Episcopo vel successoribus suis in dictis duabus Ecclesiis perpetuos vicarios facere, sed honesti capellani Episcopo præsententur qui ipsi de cura animarum et de spiritualibus et Episcopalibus respondeant. Ordinavimus insuper, ut dictus comes pro se et successoribus suis concedat et assignet Ecclesiam de Kippen ad perpetuum canonicatum in Ecclesia Dunblanensi, Salvo sibi et successoribus suis omnibus in perpetuum Jure præsentandi ad dictum Canonicatum quotiescunq vacare contigerit; Ordinavimus similiter, ut idem comes pro se et successoribus suis cedat eidem Episcopo et successoribus suis quic-

quid Juris habuit in Ecclesia de Callendar. Ut autem hæc ordinatio nostra Rata et Inconcussa permaneat, hoc scripto Sigilla nostra unacum sigillo dicti Episcopi Dunblanenisi apposuimus, his Testibus existentibus in Consilio, apud Perth, Anno Gratiae Millesimo Ducentesimo Tricesimo Octavo in Octabus Sancti Joannis Baptisti, Scilicet G. Episcopo Aberdonen, de Aberbroth et de Scone et de Canibuskenneth et de Inchaffray Abbatibus, Magistro Petro de Ramsay, Magistro M. Archidecano Glasguen, Magistro W. Decano Glasguen et multis aliis.

APPENDIX, No. II.

ROBERTUS dei gr̃a Rex Scotoꝝ oĩbz p̃bis h̃oĩbz toci⁹ t̃re sue tam clericis q̃ laicis ad quos p̃ntes l̃re pueniunt sal̃m Quia Jõhes de polloc⁹ contra fidem et fidelitatem ñram extitit et existit . inimicis ñris adherendo et in lesionē ñre Regie maiestatis totis viribz notorie machinādo bona sua oĩa mobilia et Immobilia vbicūq; p̃ regnū ñm poterūt Inueniri meritis suis exigentibz ad opus ñm sayfiri fecim⁹ ac pro eschaeto ñro de Jure leuari Bona vero eiusdem Jõhis infra t̃ras seu tenemēta Religioꝝ viroꝝ Abbis et quēt⁹ de Abbz̃z fideiū ñroꝝ inuēta vnacū oĩmodis debitis in quibz d̃cī Religiosi ex quibz cūq; cāis seu contractibz eidem Jõhi hacten⁹ fuerant obligati p̃d̃cīs Abb̃i et quētui et eoꝝ mo⁹ste⁹ in recōpensacōez dampnoꝝ que sustinuerūt causa guerre Scocie diuīe caritatis intuitu contulim⁹ et p̃ferim⁹ p̃ p̃ntes obligacōnes vero seu cōuençōes si quas d̃cūs Jõhes habet uel habuit de d̃cīs Religioſ sup̃ debitis p̃notatis ex nūc irritas decernim⁹ et inanes Ita q; dicti Religioſi de bonis seu debitis p̃notatis sibi p̃ nos sic collatis coram nullo Iudice Ecclastico uel ſclari de ceſo teneantur aliquaten⁹ respondere firmit⁹ phibentes Iudicibz sup̃dictis q; si p̃ dictū Jõhem uel aliquē noīe suo sup̃ bonis seu debitis sup̃d̃cīs dicti religioſi fuerint implacitati coram eis se de querel⁹ seu placit⁹ sic p̃positis uel p̃ponendis nullaten⁹ int̃mittant In cui⁹ rei Testi⁹ has l̃ras ñras dicti Religioſ sub sigillo ñro p̃uato fieri fecim⁹ patentes volum⁹ q; et p̃cipim⁹ Cancell⁹ . ñro q; hāc concessionem et donacōez ñram sub eisdem verbis faciat innouari et

figillo Regni firmi⁹ roborari Dat^o ap^d Infulam S̄ci Colmoci xv^o die
 April^e Anno gr̄e M^o ccc^o decio et Anno Regni n̄ri quinto .

(E Registro de Aberbrothock, fol. xxiii.)

“ The transcript which I have the pleasure of sending you has been made from Mr Maule of Panmuir’s chartulary of Arbroath. I have followed the peculiarities of writing in the original.”—*General Hutton’s Letter to the Author.*

Translation of the foregoing Writ.

ROBERT, by the grace of God, king of the Scots, to all honest men of this whole land, clergy as well as laity, to whom the present letters may come, greeting, Whereas John de Pollox hath been, and is, contrary to faith and fidelity, by adhering to our enemies, and by notoriously, with all his might, plotting treason against our royal majesty, we have caused all his goods, moveable and immoveable, wherever they may be found throughout our kingdom, according to his deserts, to be seized for our use, and, according to law, to be levied as our escheat. But the goods of the same John found within the lands or tenements of the religious men, the abbot and convent of Aberbrothock, our faithful subjects, together with all manner of debts in which the said religious men, from whatever causes or contracts, had been hitherto bound to the same John, we, from motives of piety, have, by these presents, conferred, and do confer, upon the foresaid abbot and convent, and their monastery, in recompense of the losses which they have sustained on account of the war of Scotland. But the obligations or agreements, if the said John has

or had any, of the said religious men, respecting the forementioned debts, we decern them henceforward null and void. So that the said religious men are by no means bound to answer hereafter before any judge, ecclesiastical or secular, for the above-mentioned goods or debts thus by us conferred upon them; forbidding also the foresaid judges, that, if by the said John, or any one in his name concerning the forementioned goods or debts, the said religious men shall have been sisted before them, they may in no way interfere concerning the complaints or pleas thus submitted or to be submitted. In testimony whereof, we have caused these our letters to the said religious men, to be made patent under our private seal. And we will and enjoin our chancellor to cause this our grant and donation to be renewed, in the same words, and to be confirmed by the seal of the kingdom. Given at the Island of Saint Colmocus, the fifteenth day of April, in the year of grace one thousand three hundred and ten, and fifth year of our reign.

P. S. The author will here take the opportunity of inserting some notices which ought to have found a place sooner, but which the necessities of the press cannot now admit in any preceding place of this work.

MS. of Index of Charters, &c., David II. fol. 36. 22. "*Carta Prioris insule beati Colmoti de j. c. s. striulingorum.*"

It will have been remarked, that, in the two foregoing deeds, Inschemachame is differently named. In the appointment to Walter Cumyng, No. I. it is called *Inchmaquomock*; in Bruce's writ, *Insula Sancti Colmoci*. Insche-ma-chame, or Innis-mo-thamh, "Isle of my Rest," was probably the name in pagan times. We may account for the subsequent change to Inchmahome, or Inchmahomo, by supposing it a Latinized and monkish corruption of the original Gaelic. Or say, it is a corruption of Saint Colmock, which might

have been translated, *Ma*, "good," and *Chamke*, "Colmocus;" we may admit the possibility of a corruptive coalition of the pagan and Christian, the Gaelic and Latin names. It seems impossible to say which of them might, or might not, by the negligence or ignorance of a Saxon scribe, have been transformed into *Inchmaquomock*. The writer is assured by gentlemen in the Register-office, conversant with old writs, that the name of a place is often spelled six or ten different ways in the same writ. Not being a Gaelic scholar, he submits the foregoing conjectures with due diffidence. They may be so far useful, should they lead to discussion among competent judges.

APPENDIX, No. III.

*Copied from DRUMMOND of Hawthornden's Copy, which was printed
from the Original at Drummond Castle.*

ANNO ab incarnatione Domini Millessimo Trecentesimo Sexagesimo, Die Dominico, Decimo Septimo die mensis Maii super ripam aque de Forth juxta Strivelyn. In presentia Dominorum Roberti de Erskyn & Hugonis de Eglynton Justiciariorum Scotiæ et Domini Patricii de Grame, ac aliorum plurium nobilium & proborum, inter Joannem de Dromund ex parte una, et Johanem de Meneteth & Alexandrum de Meneteth Fratres quondam Walteri de Meneteth ex altera, Omnibus inimicitiis hinc inde & dissentionibus sopitis finaliter fuit reformata concordia per hunc modum, viz. quod pro emendis occisionum dicti quondam Walteri de Meneteth et Malcomi ac Willelmi fratrum ejusdem, & hominum & adherentium eorundem cum eis, et alibi ubicunque per dictum Johannem de Dromund, homines seu adherentes suos, interfectorum ; nec non pro omnibus felonis, transgressionibus et dampnis per ipsum Johannem de Dromund, Mauritium fratrem suum et Walterum de Moravia, ac per quoscunque alios homines et adherentes ejusdem Johannis de Dromund usque in diem confectionis presentium, predictis fratribus omnibus et singulis, et parentibus, amicis hominibus ac adherentibus eorundem qualitercunque perpetratis seu illatis finaliter emendandis : Idem Johannes de Dromund pro se & suis heredibus dedit, concessit, et facta infeodatione per chartam confirmavit Alexandro de Me-

neteth supradicto et heredibus suis, totam terram suam de Rosnef cum pertinentiis, infra comitatum de Levenax, cum clausula warrantie, pro ut in ipsa carta plenius continetur. Et concessit expresse ex hoc pacto, quod licet in eadem carta fiat mencio de homagio et servicio secundum communem cartarum tenorem, dictus tamen Alexander non tenebitur, pro tempore vite sue, sicut nec sui successores in posterum, ad servicium aliquod preter homagium et sectam. Concessit quoque similiter idem Johannes de Dromund, quod in casu quo dictus Alexander maluerit verum et propinquiorem heredem dicti quondam Walteri fratris sui sibi in dicta hereditate succedere, quam propriam prolem suam, licet eam habuerit de se legitime procreatam, ipsum heredem dicti quondam Walteri ad successionem hereditariam dicte terre tanquam heredem assignatum dicti Alexandri in hoc casu admittet, & ex nunc, prout ex tunc pro se suisque heredibus, dicto casu contingente, admittit et acceptat pariter per presentes. Insuper et dictus Johannes de Dromund in ampliacionem emendationis omnium premissorum, que propter bonum concordie sedari summe desiderat, pro se & heredibus suis, nec non pro Mauricio fratre suo, & pro Waltero de Moravia predictis, ac pro quibuscunque aliis hominibus, parentibus, amicis & adherentibus suis, quos restringere potest & tenetur, omnem animorum rancorem & motionem, ac omnimodam actionem & sectam, quas habuerunt dicto die, vel habere potuerunt, aut habere unquam poterunt in futurum erga dictos fratres, heredes, parentes, amicos, homines et adherentes suos pro quibuscunque transgressionibus, felonis, dampnis & injuriis sibi & suis prenominatis illatis seu commissis, in personis vel bonis,* occulte vel puplice, penitus et manifeste remisit: Obligando se firmiter fide data, quod dicti fratres et heredes

* Bonus in Hawthornden's copy.

sui ac heredes dicti quondam Walteri, nec non omnes et singuli parentes, amici, homines et adherentes eorundem, aut ejusdem quondam Walteri, quos ipsi fratres possunt astringere & tenentur, ab ipso Johanne de Dromund, heredibus suis, nec non ab omnibus prenomminatis suis parentibus, amicis, hominibus et adherentibus, ac ab omni procuratione sui seu suorum, publica vel occulta, pro quacunque feloniam, transgressionem seu maleficio, usque in dictum diem quomodolibet perpetrato, quos scilicet idem Johannes potest astringere et tenetur, quieti erunt et indempnes. Etiam dictus Johannes de Dromund concessit et manucepit, quod Ghillaspic et Kessanus dicti Macghilecharrick, Dounaldus filius Gilberti, Duncanus filius Nigelli, et omnes alii qui fuerunt ad interfectionem Bricii Procuratoris, erunt specialiter pro dicta interfectione, in perpetuum ac pro quibuscunque aliis transgressionibus qualitercunque huc usque perpetratis, a dicto Johanne de Dromund, Mauricio fratre suo & Waltero de Moravia, ac ab omnibus & singulis hominibus & adherentibus suis, quos ipse potest & tenetur astringere, indempnes & quieti, nec procurabunt iis puplice vel occulte malum, molestiam seu gravamen. Sed si aliqui alii de parentela voluerint eos prosecqui pro morte dicti Bricii in forma juris, licitum erit iis; sed dictus Johannes, frater suus predictus, aut Walterus de Moravia hujusmodi prosecutores, siqui fuerint, clam vel palam in hoc non manu tenebunt in aliquo nec fovebunt. Similiter et Finlaus filius Ay pro aliquo huc usque commisso indempnis erit a dicto Johanne de Dromund, Mauricio fratre ejus, & Waltero de Moravia, ac aliis suis hominibus occulte vel puplice, quos ipse potest astringere in hoc casu. E converso dicti fratres Johannes et Alexander de Meneteth, pro se & suis heredibus, ac pro heredibus dicti quondam Walteri, dictis Johanni de Dromund, Mauricio fratri suo & Waltero de Moravia, ac omnibus & singulis aliis parentibus, amicis, hominibus, et adherentibus ejus-

dem Johannis de Dromund, omnem rancorem & motionem animorum suorum, ac omnem actionem et sectam, quas contra ipsos vel ipsorum aliquem habuerunt, vel habere potuerunt, aut poterunt in futurum, causa interfectionum dictorum fratrum suorum, seu causa aliarum quarumcunque transgressionum, feloniarum, injuriarum vel dampnorum, usque in eundem diem confectionis presentium qualitercunque perpetratarum, clam vel palam, manifeste et corditer in perpetuum remiserunt. Obligando se similiter vice versa, quod dictus Johannes de Dromund, Mauricius frater ejus, ac Walterus de Moravia, nec non omnes & singuli alii parentes, amici, homines et adherentes ejusdem Johannis, quos ipse potest et tenetur astringere, a dictis fratribus Johanne & Alexandro & heredibus suis, ac heredibus dicti quondam Walteri, ac ab omnibus & singulis aliis, parentibus, amicis, hominibus & adherentibus eorundem, quos ipsi possunt astringere & tenentur; atque ab omni perpetratione sive occulta vel publica pro predictis interfectionibus, ac pro quibuscunque aliis transgressionibus, feloniiis sive dampnis usque in dictum diem qualitercunque patratris, indempnes erunt penitus in perpetuum et quieti. Preterea Walterus de Buchanane nepos dicti quondam Walteri pro se et suis heredibus, hominibus & adherentibus universis, dicto Johanni de Dromund & suis prenomatis consilium remissionum, securitatum, indemnitatum & conventionum pacta & federa, quemadmodum et dicti fratres, sui avunculi, astringit firmiter et federat fideliter per presentes. Excipiuntur tamen precise a dictorum fratrum conventionem et obligationem premissa Ghillaspic Cambel, et Colinus filius suus cum hominibus eorundem, quos ad dictam securitatem servandam predicti fratres nequeunt alligare. Verum tamen ipsi duo fratres et dictus Walterus nepos eorundem, per hoc pactum se obligant, quod in casu quo predicti Ghillaspic et Colinus, vel eorum alter, insurrexerint vel insurrexerit, contra dictum Johannem de Dromund et suos, et in eorum gravamen ipsum Johannem inse-

cuti fuerint vel fuerit insecutus ; ipsi cum tota sua potentia exurgent continuo cum dicto Johanne in sui defensionem, contra eos vel eum, tanquam contra suscitatores seu suscitatorem hostilitatis principaliter jam sopite : et hoc facient totiens quotiens contigerit ita esse. Igitur presentem reformationem concordie iidem fratres et Walterus nepos eorum predictus, pro se et suis heredibus, laudantes, ratificantes, et per omnia confirmantes, se et suos heredes obligant eandem servare fideliter & in nullo unquam contravenire, aut dicere seu procurare, occulte vel puplice, promittunt firmiter bona fide. Obligati sunt etiam dicti fratres, ac nepos eorum predictus, quod statim cum verus et propinquior heres dicti quondam Walteri ad legitimam etatem pervenerit, quod se de jure valeat obligare, suas literas sub sigillo suo omnino consimiles presentibus, eundem heredem facient suis propriis laboribus et expensis, dicto Johanni de Dromund et suis heredibus reddi et libere liberari. Sic scilicet literas intelligendo consimiles, quod consimiles remissiones, obligationes, securitates et federa, faciat et recipiat dictus heres tunc temporis. Et quantumvis varientur tunc forsitan nomina loci, temporis, vel aliquarum personarum, ipse tamen litere faciende literarum presentium tenorem habeant et sapiant intellectum. Si vero dicti fratres Johannes et Alexander & dictus nepos suus appropinquato tempore hoc fieri non fecerint, eo ipso tota predicta terra de Rosnef cum pertinentiis, ad dictum Johannem de Dromund & heredes suos irremissibiliter revertetur. Etiam et dicti Johannes & Alexander ac Walterus, erunt ex tunc in posterum in statu quo fuerunt ante compositionem presentis tractatus. Ceterum si quavis temeritate, seu maligni spem versutia suggerente, quod absit, forte contigerit aliquem dictorum Johannis, Alexandri et Walteri presentem reformationem concordie eatenus infringere, ut mortem inferat aut inferri procuret persone dicti Johannis de Dromund aut Mauricio fratri suo, vel dicto Waltero de Moravia, sive alicui heredum, parentum, hominum vel adhe-

rentium dicti Johannis propter aliquam causam vel motionem exortam ante diem confectionis presentium : Ille qui tante perfidie auctor vel fautor extiterit ex predictis, hoc statim probato per discussionem fidelium, semper erit in posterum in omni curia & communi-
one proborum infamis, reprobus & perjurus, ac ab omni honore armorum & militis deprivatus. Similiter et quicumque ex predictis Johanne & Alexandro fratribus, ac Waltero, qui dicta probatione facta non insurgat continuo cum dicto Johanne de Dromund et parte sua contra alium eorundem hujus tractatus facti concorditer, ac fidei proprie infractorem, totis viribus, eodem nomine censebitur, eademque animadversione plectetur. Et specialiter cum hoc, si dictus Alexander in hoc casu defectum fecerit, ex hoc ipsa terra de Rosnef cum pertinentiis ad dictum Johannem de Dromund & suos heredes in perpetuum revertetur. Idcirco finaliter, ut hujusmodi ignominiosa opprobria, tamque periculosa gravamina, que ex infractione presentis concordie in tot personarum poterunt excitari excidia, devitentur, & maxime ne usque ad unius ejusdem, quod gravius exterminium, discrimina intestina procedant, ambe partes predictae dictorum proborum salubri frete concilio, semoto omnis sinistre suspicionis & simulationis scrupulo, in naturalis consanguinitatis affectum sese corditer amplectentes, mutue dilectionis federa futuris sincerius duratura temporibus in solide mentis constantia hilariter astrinxerunt ad invicem, quam si non invaluisset unquam dissencio inter ipsas. Et ad premissa ergo omnia ac singula facienda fideliter & firmiter observanda, quatenus tangunt & tangere possunt personas memoratas singulatim, dicti Johannes & Alexander de Meneteth, ac Walterus de Buchanane pro parte una, & dicti Johannes de Dromund, Mauricius de Dromund & Walterus de Moravia pro altera, tactis sacro-sanctis Evangeliiis corporalia prestiterunt personaliter juramenta. Insuper Dominus Senescallus Scoecie Comes de Strathern pro se et suis heredibus, tanquam principalis pa-

rentele utriusque partis predictæ, ac Domini Comites de Douglas & Aneus, ac Dominus Johannes de Meneteth Dominus de Arane dictis Johanni de Dromund et Mauricio fratri suo, ac Waltero de Moravia, & eorum parentibus, hominibus & adherentibus quibuscunque omnem motionem & rancorem animorum suorum erga eos conceptum, pro morte quondam Walteri, Malcolmi & Willielmi de Meneteth predictorum consanguineorum suorum, ac omnem sectam & actionem, quas erga eos ob hoc habuerunt, vel habere potuerunt, seu poterunt in futurum, totaliter ad dictorum fratrum instantiam, & propter bonum concordie remiserunt. Et presentem tractatum concordie in omnibus & singulis suis punctis & articulis hinc inde initis, concessis & affirmatis, ipsi pro se et suis heredibus laudabilem, acceptam, atque perutilem decernentes, et quatenus in eis est vel esse proterit confirmantes, manuceperunt firmiter, & fide data efficaciter promiserunt pro se scilicet quilibet singulatim. Quod si contigerit presentem reformationem concordie in aliquo in ipso tractatu expresso per alteram dictarum partium contra alteram infringi, quod absit, hoc statim probato ipsi cum sua potentia consurgent & consilio, cum parte ista cui infractio facta fuerit contra illam. Et in hujus rei testimonium, ac in majorem evidentiam omnium premissorum his literis duplicibus in pari forma omnino confectis, viz. uni monumento pro qualibet parte predicta, prefati Domini sua sigilla fecerunt apponi: monumento vero seu literis penes dictum Johannem de Dromund remanentibus dicti Johannes & Alexander de Meneteth ac Walterus de Buchanane sua apposuerunt sigilla in testimonium premissorum. Illi quidem monumento seu literis penes dictos fratres Johannem & Alexandrum de Meneteth remanentibus, Johannes de Dromund, Mauricius frater ejus & Walterus de Moravia sigilla sua apposuerunt in testimonium eorundem. Ulterius etiam extitit concordatum, quanvis not sit expressum superius in loco magis competentis, quod in casu quo dictus Johannes de Meneteth, vel dictus

Walterus nepos suus, pro aliqua causa vel motione exorta usque presens, dicto Johanni de Dromund, vel Mauricio fratri suo, sive dicto Waltero de Moravia, aut alicui heredum, hominum, parentum vel adherentium eorundem, mortem intulerit quamvis maligna suggestione, quod absit ; seu in casu quo non insurrexerit cum eisdem contra illum ex ipsis qui tantum facinus perpetraverit prout continetur magis clare superius in clausala : Ceterum statim hoc facto & probato, ut ibidem dicitur, dicta terra de Rosnef ad dictum Johannem de Dromund & heredes suos pure et in perpetuum revertetur, quemadmodum fieri pro facto Alexandri de Meneteth in prefata clausula dictum fuit. Et ad magis manifestam atque autenticam noticiam omnium & singulorum punctorum & articulorum contentorum in presenti tractatu, et ad perpetuam persistenciam eorundem eedem partes predictæ subscriptionem, attestationem & signum publici tabellionis, subscripti presentibus literis duplicibus tanquam indentatis, uni pari earundem viz. penes alterutram dictarum partium remanenti, fecerunt & requisiverunt ibidem inseri & inscribi, una cum sigillis dictorum Dominorum atque suis. Acta & data anno, die et loco predictis.

Translation of the Foregoing, by MR GEORGE HOME.

IN the year from the incarnation of our Lord, 1360, on Sunday the 17th May, upon the banks of the river of Forth, near Stirling, in presence of Sir Robert of Erskyne, and Sir Hugh of Eglinton, justiciars of Scotland, and of Sir Patrick Grahame, and many other noblemen and upright gentlemen, all enmities and discords between

John of Drummond on the one part, and John Menteith and Alexander Menteith, brothers of the deceased Walter Menteith, on the other part, being finally settled, and concord being from henceforth re-established between them in the following manner, viz. that for making amends for the slaughter of the deceased Walter, Malcom, and William Menteiths, brothers of the said John and Alexander Menteiths, their men and adherents, committed by the said John of Drummond, his adherents and dependents; as also for making compensation for the injuries, transgressions, and skaiths done by the said John of Drummond, Maurice his brother, and Walter of Murray, or by whatever other the friends, men, and adherents, the friends of the said John of Drummond, unto the day of the making of these presents to the said brothers, their relations, friends, men, and adherents, the said John of Drummond, for himself and his heirs, has given, granted, confirmed, and made infeftment by charter, to Alexander Menteith aforesaid, and his heirs, of the lands of Rosnef, with the pertinents, lying within the earldom of Lennox, with clause of warrandice, as more fully is contained in the said charter. And he expressly granted by the agreement, that it should be lawful, that mention should be made in the charter, of homage and service, according to the common form of charters. Nevertheless, the said Alexander shall not be held obliged, during his life, nor his successors in time coming, to perform any service, except suit and homage. In like manner, also, the said John of Drummond, in case that the said Alexander should incline that the heir of the said deceased Walter his brother should succeed to him in the said lands rather than his own children, (although he may have such begotten of himself) shall receive such heir of the said Walter as heir of the said Alexander, and now as then, and then as now, he for himself and his heirs, in such event, admits and receives by these presents; and the said John of Drummond, farther to make amends for all

that has happened, which, for the sake of concord, he desires to be settled for himself and his heirs, Maurice his brother, and Walter of Murray, aforesaid, and for whomsoever other his relations, friends, and adherents, whom he may bind, and for whom he is responsible, and that all rancour and animosity, and every process or suit which they had on that day, or may have in time coming against either of the said brothers, their heirs, friends, men, and adherents, for whatever transgressions, felonies, skaiths, or injuries done to them or theirs aforesaid, brought on or committed in their persons or goods publicly or privately, he fully and freely has forgiven and remitted, by obliging himself (by his oath) that the said brothers, and the heirs of the said deceased Walter, as also all and every their relations, friends, men, and adherents for whom they are responsible, shall be unmolested and uninjured in all time henceforth. And the said John of Drummond has given up from his hands Gillespie and Kessan, called M'Gilliharick, Donald, the son of Gilbert, and Duncan, the son of Nigel, and every other person who were present at the murder of Bryce, especially for the said murder, and for all other transgressions whatsoever, in whatever way done or committed, by him the said John of Drummond, Maurice his brother, and Walter of Murray, or by all the three or either of them, their men, friends, and adherents, for whom he is held obliged ; and they shall not do any injury or skaith, publicly or privately, to the said brothers ; but should any of the kindred of the said brothers be inclinable to prosecute the murder of the said Bryce in form of law, it shall be allowable for them so to do. And Finlaw, the son of Ay . . ., for any skaiths heretofore done, and the said John of Drummond, Maurice his brother, and Walter of Murray, as also the said brothers, John and Alexander Menteiths, for themselves and the heirs of the said deceased Walter, shall purge and lay aside all rancour and malice which they have, or may have, in all time to come,

against one or other, on account of any transgressions, injuries, or skaiths done unto the day of the making of these presents, in any manner of way, whether openly or privately, and which, from their hearts, they forgive for ever. As also that the said John of Drummond, Maurice his brother, and Walter of Murray, and every other the friends, men, and adherents of the said John, whom he can bind, and for whom he is held obliged, shall be free of skaith from the said brothers, John and Alexander Menteith, and from the heirs of the said Walter, and from all and every their friends, relations, men, and adherents, and from every prosecution, public or private, for any of the said murders, injuries, transgressions, and skaiths committed by them unto the aforesaid day, and for which they shall be altogether quiet and unmolested. And farther, Walter of Buchanan, nephew of the said deceased Walter, obliges himself, his heirs, men, and adherents, to the said John of Drummond and his aforesaid, and to the said two brothers of his uncle, faithfully to observe the foresaid remissions, securities, indemnities, pactions, and covenants, excepting, nevertheless, from the obligation of the said brothers, Gilespy Campbel, and Colin his son, their men and adherents, whom they cannot bind; nevertheless, the said two brothers, and Walter their nephew, hereby oblige themselves, that in case the said Gilespy, and Colin his son, shall rise against and pursue the said John of Drummond, and his men, to their hurt, that they shall, with all their power, rise immediately with the said John for his defence, as against the raisers up of hostility, and this they shall do as often as it may so happen. Therefore the said brothers, and Walter their nephew, each of them for himself and for his heirs, ratify and approve of the aforesaid agreement, and bind and oblige themselves faithfully to observe, and not to contravene or infringe the same in any respect, whether publicly or privately. And they

also promise, that immediately upon the nearest heir of the said deceased Walter, his attaining to lawful age, (and so can oblige himself) that he shall make a letter under his seal, similar to the present, upon his own expences, to the said John of Drummond, and his heirs, that is to say, the said heir shall make the like remissions, obligations, and securities ; and although such letter may be varied by the name of the place, the time, or persons, he shall cause it contain the form and import of the present letter ; but if the said brothers, John and Alexander, and their said nephew, in the event aforesaid, shall fail to cause this to be so done, then the said lands of Rosnef, with the pertinents, shall revert to the said John of Drummond, and his heirs, irredeemably ; and the said John, Alexander, and Walter, shall from thenceforth be in the same state in which they were before the making of the present agreement ; and if by any temerity or deceit, (which perhaps may happen) that either of the aforesaid John, Alexander, or Walter, shall anywise infringe the present agreement by occasioning the death of the said John of Drummond, Maurice, his brother, Walter of Murray, or any other the heirs, relations, or adherents of the said John, on account of any cause or tumult which arose before the date of the present letter, he who shall be found guilty of such perfidy shall be reputed and held as infamous and perjured in every court or assembly, and be thenceforth deprived of the honour of arms and warfare. In like manner, whomsoever of the aforesaid John and Alexander, brothers, and Walter (their nephew) shall fail to rise with the said John of Drummond, and his party, against any the persons breakers of the present treaty, with all their power, shall be liable to the like punishment as immediately above mentioned, and especially with this proviso, that if the said Alexander fail on his part, then the said lands of Rosnef, with the pertinents, shall return to the said John Drummond, and his heirs, for ever. And that such ignominious re-

proaches, and dangerous disturbances, which may be occasioned by the infringement of the present treaty, and that destruction be avoided even to the utter extinction of the race, both parties laying aside all suspicion or dissimulation, but embracing each other sincerely with affection, have cheerfully bound themselves to others with the constancy of a solid mind, as if dissention had never prevailed between them ; and, in order to the due performance of all things regarding the present treaty, the said John of Drummond, Maurice Drummond, and Walter of Murray, on the one part, and the said John and Alexander Menteiths, and Walter of Buchanan, on the other, have personally given their oaths by touching the holy evangelists. Moreover, the Lord-Stewart of Scotland, Earl of Strathern, for himself and his heirs, as the principal relation of both parties, the Earls of Douglas and Angus, and Sir John Menteith of Arran, have laid aside all rancour and malice against the said John of Drummond, Maurice his brother, and Walter of Murray, their friends, men, and adherents, for and on account of the slaughter of the late Walter Malcolm, and William Menteiths, their cousins, before-mentioned, and every other dispute or controversy which they had, or might have, in time coming. And, for the sake of harmony, they, for themselves and their heirs, ratify whatever is agreeable, or of greatest advantage, so far as in their power ; and solemnly promise, each individual for himself, that if it shall happen the present amicable agreement to be infringed (which God forbid) they will come forward with their influence and advice against the party guilty of such infringement. And in testimony and greater evidence of the whole premises, the said lords have caused their seals to be appended to these duplicates of letters, drawn out all in the same form, that they may be a memorial for each party. To the memorial, or letter, remaining in the hands of the said John Drummond, the said John and Alexander Menteiths, with Walter of Buchanan,

have appended their seals ; and to the memorial remaining with the said John and Alexander Menteiths, the said John of Drummond, Maurice his brother, and Walter Murray, have in like manner appended their seals. In confirmation thereof, lastly, it is agreed on, although not formerly expressed, that in case the said John Menteith, or Walter his nephew, still influenced by any cause or resentment, shall compass the death of the said John of Drummond, Maurice his brother, or Walter of Murray, or any their heirs, men, relations, or adherents, (which God forbid) or in case they should not oppose the person who may have committed such an act, then, soon as such is proved, the said lands of Rosnef shall return to the said John of Drummond, and his heirs, in the same manner as formerly appointed to take place, in the clause concerning Alexander Menteith. And for the more authenticity of all the points and articles contained in the present treaty, and constant preservation thereof, both the parties have caused the present duplicates or letters be attested with the seal and subscription of a public notary, as it were indented to one part of the same, namely, to that remaining in the hands of one of the parties, and have caused such to be inserted in the same place, together with their own, and the seals of the said lords. Acted and given in the year and place before-mentioned.

APPENDIX, No. IV.

Notices of the first EARL of AIRTH and MONTEATH.

OF that very eccentric Earl of Monteath, who, enjoying a high situation, first under James VI., and afterwards under Charles I., by the title of Earl of Strathern, as well as that of Monteath, lost, by a rash speech, these titles and that situation, we have it in our power, from an inspection of the Monteath papers in the house of Gartmore, to mention a few things, which, while they are amusing, have not, as far as we know, found their way into print. He was made a commissioner of exchequer in Scotland in 1627; and on the 21st of February, 1628, he was raised to be president of his majesty's privy council of Scotland.*

In the plenitude of royal favour and official consequence, he had rashly given way to the natural vanity of his character, by saying, "*My blood is the reddest in the kingdom.*" Among the papers recently alluded to, there is one, written in his own hand, and, though without any title, obviously alluding to that fatal slip of the tongue. It is as follows: "Notwithstanding that I have examined myself even from my very infancy, and that I protest to God I cannot re-

* Papers at Gartmore, containing the instruments of his appointments. The signature of James, contrary to the royal practice, is a *SUBscription*.

member that ever I spake thes words in Sir James Skeene's paper, or any words to that sense, zit seing a person of qualitie hes affirmed so much to his matie as in the strictness of law micht be a probatione, I doo absolutly submit my self to his matie to be disposed of at his pleasour.

“ And concerning the services of Strathern, although I protest to God I did not proceide ane iote in them bot be the advyse and directione of sum q^a hes speciall trust from his matie in maters of law, and quhous judgment is a greate deall better nor myne in busines of that kind, q^{ch} I am hable to verifie, zit seing it is conceaved as a thing consisting to have been doune, I doo lykways in that submit myself to my gracious master, to be disposed upon his pleasour.”

From the last part of this paper it appears, that he had been accused of having taken undue advantage of the king in obtaining as hereditary what his ancestor had been found to have no right to. He elaborately and artfully throws the blame upon others.

Among the Monteath papers at Gartmore, there is one titled, “ His Maties Letter to Myself for calling the Advocates togidder concerning the Reduction of Stratherne.” The date is “ day off December, the year of God, 1632.” Addressed “ To my Trustie and Well-beloved Cousine and Counsellour, William, Earle and Constabill of Stratherne, President off our Counsell of State, &c.”

In the end of the preceding year, and the beginning of the present, he had been nearly two months at the court of his sovereign ; and we are enabled, from an extant voucher, to give a few *memorabilia* of the tavern expence, during that time, of the president of his majesty's privy council in Scotland.

Excerpta from "The Erele of Stratherne his Bills, the first of December, 1631," when President of the Privy Council of Scotland. The place is not specified, but from a passage at the end, it would appear it was London, whither he had probably gone to attend the court of his sovereign. The tavern, or hotel, is not named; and whether, like his grandson, above thirty years after, he frequented the "Black Swan in the Strand," is not known. That it was a tavern kept by a Scotchman, the "mutton and brothe" so often set down, and the name of Lumsden, would seem to indicate.*

					s.	d.
For beir att neighte	-	-	-	-	0	2

Fryday, the : 2 : day.

for breid and beir in the morning	-	-	-	-	0	4
for beir at neighte	-	-	-	-	0	2

Satterday, the : 3 :

for breid and bier in the morning	-	-	-	-	0	4
for bier at neighte	-	-	-	-	0	2

Bread and beer was the earl's breakfast all the time he appears to have staid in London, and it invariably costs four-pence. We may give one specimen of a dinner bill :

Fryday, Dinner the 9

for oringes and lemons	-	-	-	-	0	8
for mutton and brothe	-	-	-	-	1	6

* No less than forty-three times in the course of nearly two months, (every time the earl is recorded to have dined here, or seems to have given a supper to his friends) did his lordship enjoy the luxury of "mutton and broth," a "dishe" of which was regularly charged 1s. 6d.

						<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
for a legge of mutton	-	-	-	-	-	2	0
for mutton steud	-	-	-	-	-	1	4
for a hen	-	-	-	-	-	2	4
for 2 teiles	-	-	-	-	-	2	6
for freut and carwie	-	-	-	-	-	0	8
for breid and beir	-	-	-	-	-	2	6

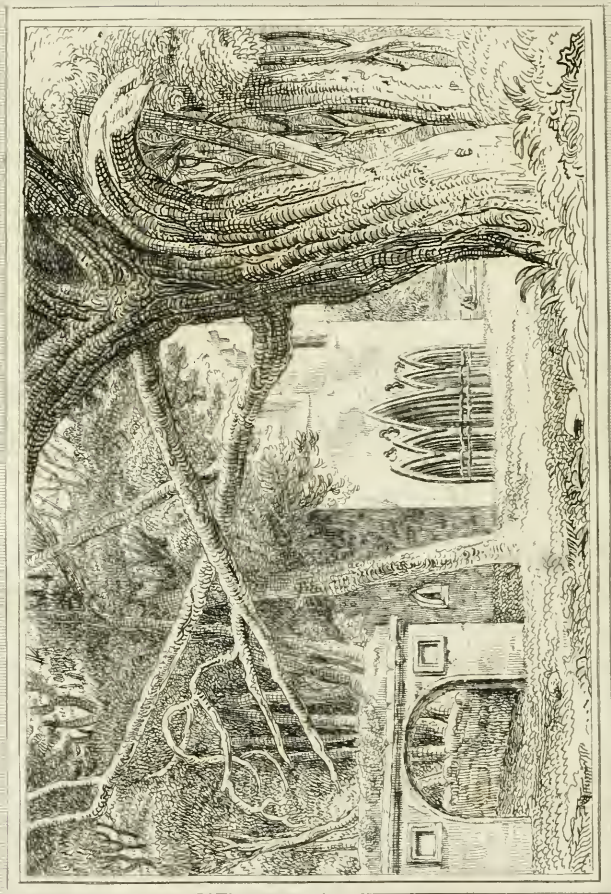
Let us now read a supper bill.

Sunday, the 29th Januarie, 1632.

To Supper.

ffor orringes and leamons	-	-	-	-	-	1	4
ffor salletts	-	-	-	-	-	1	6
ffor 2 dishes mutton and broth	-	-	-	-	-	3	0
for a legge of mutton	-	-	-	-	-	2	0
for a loyne of veele	-	-	-	-	-	2	8
for boylde chickens	-	-	-	-	-	4	0
for a capone	-	-	-	-	-	3	0
for 2 partridges	-	-	-	-	-	5	0
for 2 cokes	-	-	-	-	-	5	0
for 6 quailles	-	-	-	-	-	7	0
for dusone and a halfe of larkes	-	-	-	-	-	4	0
for a dishe of tostes	-	-	-	-	-	2	0
for freut, cheese, and carwie	-	-	-	-	-	2	0
for breid and bier	-	-	-	-	-	4	2

This seems to have been the farewell entertainment to his London friends. "Boiled beife" is once mentioned as a dinner dish; and "beef," probably salted, and in thin slices, for a relish, is once admitted, "after supper." "The roast beef of old England" is utterly excluded. As no mention is made of wine, it is to be presumed that the earl provided this article himself. The document from which these extracts are made, thus concludes:



VIEW OF GATEWAY TO NAUSOLEUM.

“ The totall soume of all theis bills, frome the fyfthe day of december, 1631, untill the laste day of Januarie, being Teusday dinner, the laste mail is,

lb. s. d.

37 — 13 — 0

payed compleittie by Mr Harie Drumand, att his cuming outt of Scotland, being the last day of Jannuar, 1632. Witnes wt my hand.

(Signed) ALEXANDER LUMSDEN.”

The title of Strathearn had been ratified by the king in July 1631, but in consequence of the singular speech above-mentioned, his majesty deprived him both of this and of the title of Monteath; the last-mentioned of which, about two centuries before, had been given to his forefather in lieu of Strathearn. He now fell into disgrace, notwithstanding the king had created him Earl of Airth, with precedence equal to what he had enjoyed as Earl of Monteath. Among the Monteath papers, we find an epistle dated 17th March, 1638, congratulating Airth (as he was now called) on his restoration to the royal favour, and affording a specimen (probably by one of his “mutton-and-broth” friends) of the gigantic in letter-writing.

“ *Right Honorbl.*

“ I desyer that those few lynes may hartely congratulat your lo^{ps} happie returne unto the king’s maties favor: In the diminutione whereof to yow wards, as no servant of yors was more dejected, soe in the accretione of it non can be more elevated. My lord, in my opinione, yor resurrectione frome the grave wherein yow lately lay, to the feild wherein yow now stand, was a harder taske then being rissen to remount to the highest spleare that ever yow moved in. Observe, therefor, the tymes weill, powsse yor fortoun, trye yor witts and frends, and feare not but that yor Master, by his clement

preserving of yow, doth insinuat, his princely intentione to reserve yow for his greater services hereafter, w^{ch} that it may succeed as I doe omine, be assured, My Lord, of the best wishes, the heartiest prayers, and faithfulest endeavors of

Yor honor's

Most humble and

Most affectionate servant,

(Signed)

Jo. WISHART."

" Kingstreit, in Westminster,
the 17^o of Marche, 1638.

(Addressed on the back) " To the Right Honbl. my muche honored and good Lord,
the Erle of Arthe. These."

Airth signalizes his zeal for the order of society in 1642, by the following letter :

" *Loving Cowsing,*

" I intend to take some course for establishing ane watch in the countrie. Thes are therfor to desyre yow to meit me at the stables, be ten howres, wpon Saturday, when I shall come to meitt you. So respecting yor coming, I rest,

Yor loving Cheife,

(Signed)

AIRTH."

" Ysll, 4 Novr.

1642.

(Addressed on the back) " For my loving Cowsing, William Graham off Gartmore. Thes."

This nobleman was restored to his title of Monteath in the beginning of 1644 ; in the course of which year he encountered the lamentable loss of his only lawful son, Lord Kinpont, whose untimely and cruel death drove Lady Kinpont to distraction.

In 1646, he writes the following letter, illustrative of his attachment to that sovereign in whose cause his promising son has suffered :

“ *Cousine,*

“ I receaved your letter, q^r I find that yow are faithfull to me, and be confident yow shall have ane noble meiting. I desyre yow not to sturre from that till yow hear againe from me. I ame very weill pleased w^t q^t ye are doing in my Lady Kinpounte’s bussiness, and I desyre yow to continue it. I hade writtine more particularlie to yow, if Patrick Menteith hade not assured me that ye was come to Kippen, w^{ch} I wold not beleive. Gen : Major Middletonne hes given ane warrand to my Lord Perth, Tullibardine, and me, to keip the headis of the countryis, and we are to meit this Satterday at Dunblaine to setle it ; and imediatelie after our meiting, yow shall hear from me, for I will appoynt your father and yow leaders of my people. I hade not sent in this bearer at this tyme, if it hade not beine with venison* to my Lord Gray. And this bussiness of putting ane watch on the headis of the countryis be thes noblemen and me, is to prevent utheris. I know ye will understand me. So, till my nixt, I rest

Your loving cheif,

(Signed)

AIRTHE.”

“ Yll, 12 Aug :

1646.

“ This is the best bussines that ever
wi gott done, q^r in we ow ane obligatione to my Lord Tullibardine.”

(Addressed on the back) “ ffor my loving Cousine, Wm. Graham of Polder. Thes.”

* Mr Graham of Duchray, in his account of the parish of Aberfoyle, 1724, says, “ In this parish was a forest of red deer, called the forest of Monteath, but there are none in it now.”—*Macfarlan Papers*.

In 1650 he writes to the Laird of Gartmore a spirited warrant. Mr Graham of Polder had now succeeded his father as Laird of Gartmore.

“Thes are to be a warrand to my cussing, William Graham of Gartmor, to call and conveen our hail freinds and tennants, sub-tennants, cottars, and hirds, betwixt Achyl and the foot of Lochard, and that at all tymes, and whensoever he shall please to call them for our service and the countrie’s good, in thir troublesome tymes. And in case of dissobedience of them, or any of them, we ordaine, that everie Gentilman and Tenant who is disobedient, and will not come punctualle, to pay the soume of fourtie pounds, *toties quoties*; and everie cottar that shall be disobedient, the soume of twentie pounds; and everie hirrd, five pounds; and we doe hereby give our said cussing full power to collect and exact the s^d fines to the full, and to poynd and distrenzie for the s^d effect, ther readiest goods and geir, horse, ky, sheep, and goats, and all uyr moveable, ay and whill they satisfie ther s^d fine, incaise of ther disobedience. Likeas, we ordaine the fors^{ds} persons to come to every meeting our s^d cussing shall appoynt, with the best clothes and Armes, under the paine fors^d; and this warrant to endure during the troubles in the countric, firme and stable. In witnes whereof, we have subscribed ther pretts. at the Yll, the 15th day of Agust, 1650 yeirs.

(Signed) AIRTHE.”

In 1551 the Earl of Airth was honoured by Charles II., during that monarch’s first and unsuccessful attempt to regain the throne of his ancestors, with the following power, found among the Monteth papers :

“*Charles R.*

“Thais ar giving full power and comyssion to the Earle of Airth,

and his quiholl friendis, to draw togiddler all the men they are aibill to maik or to rais with them, for thair asistance for defence of our kingdome, and offending of the enemie. Given at our campe at Sterling, the last day of July, 1 m^{ve} and ffiftie-one yeiris, and of our reigne the therd zeir.

The copyist has added, in his own stile of Latin,

“hic est vera copia,”

which is understood to signify, “this is a true copy.”

In 1654, George Monck, afterwards the restorer of Charles II., and Duke of Albemarle, addressed to the Earl of Airth a letter, already published by Dr Graham in his chapter on Woods and Plantations,* forming a part of the General Report of Scotland, published under the auspices of the Agricultural Board of Great Britain. The purport of it is to “desire the Earl to order the cutting down of the woods of Milton and Gleshart, in Aberfoyle, which are great shelters to the rebels and mossers, and do thereby bring great inconveniences to the country thereabouts.” It is dated “att Cardrosse, the 17th day of May, 1654,” Signed, “George Monck,” and addressed, “To the Right Hoble the Earle of Earth.” His seal is prefixed.

As this work is highly miscellaneous, it will not be deviating from our plan to amuse the gossiping circle by making a few extracts from the Earl’s MS. representation of his domestic state.

1. “Whilst I wes in London, my wyf, moste inconsideratlie and foolishlie, made anc bargaine with hir fals uncle, the earle of Carrick,

* Chap. X. Appendix.

without my knowledge, for the buying from him of his pension w^{ch} he had out of the excheqr, of nyne thousand marks Scots, yeirlic, during his lyfetime; and this wyse woman of myne did agrie with him to give him sevin thousand mks scots yerlie, for his lyf-tyme, he remouving to hir his pensione w^{ch} he had out of the excheqr; and to that effect shee gave to Carrick tuo of my freinds, the Lord forrester and Tillialloune, cationers for the payment of his sevin thousand marks yeirlic; and my freinds (never thinking that this wicked woman durst have made such an bargane without my directione) subscriyved the securitie. Now I leave yow that readeth this paper to judge if ever any good or wyse woman would have made such an witles and foolish bargane as to give ane good and reall suirtie of 7000 marks yeirlic for an dispositione of ane pensione of 9000 marks yeirlic out of the excheqr. The lyk was never hearde of. Weell, the conditiones being made without my knowledge, the annuitie of 7000 marks yearlie did runn on untill it grew to ane great soume; and the E. of Carrick did putt hard at the lo Forrester, intentit ane proces against him, and took infestment of his lands of Corstorphine. So that, to releive him, I wes forced to pay, in layed doune money, to the lo Forrester, 42,000 marks. This wes one of my divelish wyf hir wyse actes, fortie tuo thousand mks. 42,000 marks. Bot yow shall sie many more of greater consequence. 2. I being ane wther tyme at London, the earle of Galloway made ane propositione to my prudent wyfe, of ane marriage of his eldest sone, the lord Garleis, to my second doghter, Margaret, w^{ch} shee presentlie (be the advyse of one who gave her advyse to buy Carrick's pensione) did give eare wntoo without further advysment, and contracted and maried them befor I returned from London, and did give in tocher 27000 marks; and I did find the earle of Loudon, and severall wthers of my freinds, cationers for payment of the soume to the E. of Gallouay. My friends willinglie did it, beleiving that I

wes content therewith; and before my said doghter went home to hir awen, she wes four thousand marks more, bot I will only name for all, threttie thousand marks. Now, I pray you, consider how unfitting ane match this wes for me. First, my father and the earle of Galloway were cousin germaines, and then our estates lying at so greate ane distance the one from the wther, and I am sure I might have maried thrie of my doghters to thrie barouns lying besyd me, with that portione I gave to Galloway, any one of which would have beene more wsfull to me then the earle of Galloway. They hade children, but they all dyed, so that money wes als much lost to me as if I had castin it in the sea. This wes ane wther bargane made be my wyse wyfe, by the advyse of hir tutor, Traquair, when I wes absent, being then at London. Bot you shall heare more of greater consequence. This last article wes 30,000 marks. 3. This wofull wyfe of myne made propositione to mee that shee conceaved it wes not honorabill for me to pay rent yearlie for ane honse, as I did then for ane litle house I duelled in, besyde the churchyaird, pertaining to one ridderfoord, who hade it in heretage, bot that I should rather buy ane house heretable, which foolish desyre of that wicked woman's I refused, and toulde hir that I knew not how long I should stay at Edin^{ch}, and would not give my money to buy any hous thair. Bot shee replied, that it would serve for ane hous for my lands of Kinpoint; which foolish ansuer of that wicked woman's shon hir vanitie, and the great desyre shee hade to duell still in Edin^{ch}; for the lyke wes never heard, that the hous standeth sevin mylls from the lands, Kinpoint being sevin mylls from Edin^{ch}. Alway, ther being sum things betuix the Earle of Linlithgow and me, he did offer to dis-poun to me his hous which he hade at the back of the Abbay of Hallihoodhous, w^{ch} sumtyme pertained to the lord Elphinstonne. The E. of Linlithgow and I, for the pryce of the hous, yairds, and grass yairdes, at the pryce of eicht thousand fyve hundreth m^{ks}, did

agric, and he disponed them to me. And it wes no ill pennie-worth, for it wes worth the money. Hade my goode wyfe contened hirself so, bot shee thocht the house too litle for my familie, tho it wes large aneugh. It is to be remarked also, that so shoone as I removed from the litle hous I dwelt in besyde the churchyarde, and came to remaine in the hous I bocht from the E. of Linlithgow, at the back of the Abbay, that fals knave, Traquair,* did instant come to reside in the litle house wherein I duelt befor, pretending that it wes to be neire the counsell of state, w^{ch} did sitt in the Abbay; bot it wes for ane wther end, that the villaine micht wrik his ends against me. And presentlic efter this, I wente up to London, and I wes no shooner gone bot my wyfe sett to worke all sorte of tradesmen, such as quarriers, maissons, sklaitters, vrichts. smiths, glasiars, painters, and plaisterers; and I may say treulie, that the money w^{ch} shee bestowed upon hir re-edificing of that hous and gardens, wes tuiyse so much as I gave for the buying of them from the earle of Linlithgow. So that, in good faith, that hous, and the gardens and orchards, and wther things w^{ch} my wyse wyfe bestowed upon it, stode me in above 25,000 marks, Scott money, bot I will only sett doune heir 20,000 marks. Bot efter all this, when I wes to remove from Edin^{ch}, I disponed to my sone, James, heretable, that hous, gardens, and orchards, and grass yairds; and within tuo yeirs efter, or therby, that hous took fyre accidentlie, (as I conceive) and wes totallie burned, as it standeth now; and so becam of everie thing that the unhappie woman, my wyfe, hade hir hand intoo. Bot this is no-thing to that w^{ch} will follow heirefter. This last article wes 20,000 marks. How this next following article wes an headie and an sore one, and hade ane more hurtfull consequence than any of the for-

* He was, at this time, Treasurer of Scotland.

mer, by very much, as yow shall sie presentlie. Know then, that I did sett ane nyne years lease to one Williame Livingstoun, ane very honest man, of the col heuch and sex salt pans in Airthe, for payment yearlie of 2500 marks of money, and furnishing of coales to my hous when I remained at Airthe, for ane season of the year, w^{ch} was estimate to 500 marks yearlie ; so that in all he payed 3000 marks yearlie for the coalheuch and salt pans, without any wncost or charge to me at all. And this deutie he payed thankfullie for tuo yeirs ; bot about that tyme sum wnhappie bodies did show or say to my wyse wyfe, that if shee would find ane way to displace Williame Livingstoune, and gett the coalheuch and salt pans in her awin hand, shee should gett sex thousand marks yearlie offrie money for these works, which they dide undertake to doo. And shee presentlie tooke hould of this, (as wes hir custome to doo, never examining the treuth or probabilitie of the motion) and she came presentlie to me and tould me, that if I would displace Wm Livingstoun, shee should gett me sex thousand marks yearlie of frie money for the coall and salte. Bot I ansuered, I would never breake any tacke or lease that ever I sett to any man living, without his awin consent, and I commandit her not to speak any more to me of that busines ; so shee parted in ane greate snuffe, and shee tooke ane wther way to worke, for honest Wm Livingstoune wes all this tyme going on in the works, and making goode payment. The tennents and the workmen who were bounde to doo him service, seeing that wyfe of myne hir hate too him, began to grow slow in there service too him ; and the poore man, vexed in this maner, saide to me, that my wyfe, out of hir hate to him, hade withdrawne the tennents and workmen there service from him, so that he was unhabill to keepe the works ; and so, with the teares in his eyes, he offered to surrender his lease to me, and I to give him what, in conscience, I thocht fitting for it. I pitied the poore man, for it wes impossibill to him to keepe the works, because of hir spleene against him ; and, out of pitie, I gave

him 4500 m^{ks} to quyte sevin yeirs which were to rin of his lease. So then this good wyfe of myne gott all the works, coalls, and salt-pans in hir awin hand, w^{ch} wes the beginning of ane great mischiefe w^{ch} followed shoone efter, as yow will by the sequell perceave. For then shee sett all the workmen to worke ; shee did sinke greate and deepe sumps, at greate charges, for puting on ane water-milne to draw water from the heuch, and sett one ane horse milne. Shee bigged tuo new salte pans to the rest, making in all eicht salte pans, and many wther things, att very greate coste, as the end did prove to my cost. Shee tooke Patrike Woode, merchand in Edin^{ch}, to be hir furnisher, ane very honest man, who furnished to her victuall to the workmen, timber great and small to sumps, Iron to the salte pans, and severall wther things. And this he did wpon hir awin precepts, not having one lyne wnder my hand, w^{ch} in ane yeir or tuo came to ane greate sounce, that in end Patrick Woode came to me——”*

Here endeth, rather abruptly, the first Earl of Airth's account of his married life.

The following letter to the king, bearing internal marks (though without date, signature, or address) of being written by this eccentric nobleman, indicates his great pecuniary embarrassments, and illustrates the foregoing most extraordinary memoir of his conjugal connexion :

“ *Sir,*

“ I doo humblie thank zour matie for zour care and respect to the standing of this poore house ; and if these things q^{ch}, out of zour royall bountie zou wer pleased to comand to be doone for the good of it, hade beene really performed by them too q^m yo^r matie intrust-

* Monteatb Papers at Gartmore.

ed the dooing of it, the end for which yow gave those soumes hade been effectuale ; bot ther is not one pennie payed of that soume q^{ch} it pleased z^{or} mat^{ie} to nominate in zour warrand, nor any money given of that consideratione z^{or} mat^{ie} wes pleased to apointe for the forbearance of it, q^{ch} might have contented my creditors ; nor is there any of that money payed q^{ch} zour mat^{ie} apointed to be given for my hous at Hallirudhous, nor for my wyfe hir pensione, for q^{ch} pensione I have really payed fortie too thousand marks scots, so that in effect nothing's doone q^{ch} z^{or} mat^{ie} both commandit and expected ; and amongst my many misfortons, this is not the least, that he quhom zour mat^{ie} esteemed to be my greatestt freind, hes ever beene my greatestt enemie, zit I trusted him because zour mat^{ie} imployed him, and zow imployed him because z^{or} mat^{ie} beleived I trusted him, in both q^{ch} nather zour mat^{ie} nor I hes beine trewlie dealt with, q^{ch} I can no longer concealle. That money q^{ch} zour mat^{ie} is pleased to apointe for me, altho it be far shorte of these soumes for q^{ch} I have warrands wnder zour sealles, and lykways shorte of my depts, zit if it be presently payed, or ane part (to) my creditors, my hous must subsist ; bot the proces in law is going on against me, and before a fortnicht I will be dispossess of my haill estate, without zour mat^{ie} (to quhoos gracious favour I must have recourse, my professed freind having deceaved me) shall, by a kinglie and speedie act of zour awin, prevent the ruine of my hous, q^{ch}, befor I sie, I doo intreate zour mat^{ie} that I may, without offence, go out of the country, that I sie not such miserie, not having bene bred that way. My desyres ar in too or thrie articles in these inclosed papers, q^{ch} I intreate your mat^{ie} to reid, and to give order for a speedie dispatch to the berar, wtherways my estate wil be irrecoverabill."*

* Monteath Papers at Gartmore.

Of course, this is a copy. It appears to be the Earl's *notes* from his letter to the king. It is titled on the back (in an unknown hand) "Double of the Earle of Monteith's Letter to the King."

APPENDIX, No. V.

Notices of the last Earl of Monteath and Airth.

THE accession of the only son of Lord Kilpont, by the death of his paternal grandfather, to the earldom of Monteath and Airth, seems to have been signalized by the following complimentary letter from a kinsman, with a present of a hawk. “I transcribed it,” says the writer’s learned friend, Dr Graham, “from the Gartmore papers, many years ago, upon account of the elegance of the Latinity, the delicacy of the sentiments, and the devoted air of feudal respect which characterise it throughout.”

Illustrissime et Excellentissime Domine.

“Tametsi et invida rerum sors, et longa locorum distantia nos ab illustrissimâ et excellentissimâ dominatione tuâ separent, animo tamen constanti et innatâ nobilibus pectoribus, fide et indole tibi, uti supremo nostræ familiæ capiti, fixi adhiæremus: Agnosce, generosissime Heros, submissos tibi et subditos cognatos, clientes inquam, qui tibi semper quoad Auras trahunt, devotum gerent animum; quos adversa nunquam Fortuna depressit, prospera nunquam extulit, sciz, ita rerum omnium moderatore disponente, id quod Fortuna eripuit, benigna mater Natura compensavit. Pro ambobus germanis fratribus, Roberto sciz, et Alexandro, Melissi Grahame filiis,

ego Robertus, natū maximus, tibi submissimum obsequium et cultum deferō ; et in debiti utriusque respectus et submissionis tesseram volucrem hanc, captandis aliis volucris maxime idoneam, mitto. Utinam vel adeo nos fortunatos Supremum Numen efficeret, ut captando tuo erga nos benigno favore et benevolentia fore bene actum nobiscum existimarem. Unum illud ambo obnixissime efflagitamus, ut excellentia tua ea quæ lator harum nobilis Henricus Graham, pro parte nostrâ, proque stabiliendâ utriusque fortunâ, exponet, favorabili aure dignetur excipere, effectumque optatissimum sortiri sinat. Mercedem centuplo reddet Deus, quem ardentissimis votis præcor, ut Excell^m tuam, ad totius regni bonum, atque ad familiæ Grahamorum decus et columnen, quam diutissime sospitet, et perpetuam felicitatem impertiatur, Ita, et meo, et fratris nomine voveo.

Illuse. et excelle. D^{me}.

Ex dominio de Ventoïn
in Territorio Siluisducensi

Excell^a tuæ
æternum devotus cliens &
demississimus servus

17^o maij stylo novo

Robertus Graham.

1662

Illustrss^{mo} & Excell^o Heroi

Dn^o Comiti de Monteilh et Stratherne

Dn^o suo Colendissimo.

TRANSLATION.

Most Illustrious and most Excellent Lord,

ALTHOUGH the unpropitious course of our affairs, and long distance of place, separate us from your most illustrious and most excellent sway, yet, with a constant mind, and a fidelity and disposition natural to noble breasts, we adhere attached to you as to the

supreme head of our family.* Acknowledge, most generous hero, relatives who are subject and attached to you ; vassals, I do assure you, who always, whilst they breathe, are inclined towards you, and will bear a mind devoted to you ; whom adversity has never depressed, nor prosperity puffed up ; the Disposer of all things so ordering it, that what Fortune has taken from us, benign mother Nature has compensated. In the name of two brothers-german, viz. Robert and Alexander, sons of Mr Malise Graham, I Robert, the elder, tender to you our most submissive homage and respect ; and as a pledge of the due regard and submission of both, send this bird,† expert at catching other birds. I pray that the Supreme Power would render us so fortunate, that, by catching your kind favour and good will tousward, I should have cause to think that we have done well. This one thing we both most earnestly request, that your excellency would deign to receive with a favourable ear what the bearer, the noble Henry Graham, will submit to you on our part, for confirming the fortune of each of us, and that you would permit the much-wished-for effect to follow. God will return you a hundred-fold reward. I pray, with my most ardent vows, that he

* This expression cannot be understood to refer to any thing beyond the Monteath branch, of which the Montrose is the parent stem. Mr Home, in a work which has not added to the reputation of the author of " Douglas," gives a very good explanation of the distinction between the chief of a clan, and the chieftains, of whom there might be several.—*History of the Rebellion in Scotland*, in 1745-6, near the beginning. Thus Sir Robert Gordon speaks of " one of the chieftains" of a clan.—*Genealogical History of the Earldom of Sutherland*, p. 241. The English tongue, indeed, is defective, in as much as there is no obvious etymological difference between chief and chieftain. The author is informed, that *Cean-Ty* is the Gaelic for chieftain, as distinguished from *Cean-Cinnich*, head of the kin, or chief.

† The bird here meant is unquestionably a hawk, ordinarily sent in former times as a present from one sovereign to another.

may long preserve your excellency, for the good of the whole kingdom, and for the honour and support of the family of the Grahams, and that he may bestow upon you everlasting felicity.

Thus, in my own and my brother's name, I earnestly wish.

Most illustrious and most excellent lord,

Your excellency's ever-devoted vassal,

and most obedient servant,

ROBERT GRAHAM.*

From the lordship of Ventoin, in the territory of
Sleswick, 17th May, new stile, 1662.

To the most illustrious and most excellent hero, the Lord Earl
of Monteith and Stratherne, his most respected Lord.

The following is a letter written by the last Earl of Monteath to
Sir William Graham of Gartmore :

“ ISLE, *Invi.* 21, 1679.

“ *Sir,*

I have receaved a comissione from his majesty's privj counsell to
geard the passes of the vater off forth. Itherfor Desyr yow, as my
kinsman, that yow wold be pleased to com wt your men all armed,
the morrow be sone raising, at the stables, the 21 of this instant, yt

* From the Gartmore papers it appears that Malise Graham, vicar of Aberfoyle, near the beginning of the seventeenth century, was descended from a younger son of Malise, first Earl of Monteath, of the name of Graham ; but whether he be the Malise mentioned in the letter, cannot be affirmed. The document mentioning this vicar of Aberfoyle, is a “ tack by Malise Graham, vicar of Aberfoyle, to George Graham, brother of William, umqll the Earl of Monteath, dated at Monbraich, 12th Decr. 1619, of the rentis, profitis, &c. of the vicarage of the parioch kirk of Aberfoyle.” From this paper it appears that Malise was of that branch of the Monteath family which gave birth to the knights, and their collateral successors, the lairds, of Gartmore.

all my joyne annanimusslj against the comon enemye ; expecting
yow will not feall, which shall oblidg

Your cowsine to serve you,

(Signed) MONTEITH.”*

The Earl had two sisters, the respective seniority of whom has been disputed ; the one married to Allardice of Allardice, whose representative is Mr Barclay of Ury ; the other to Sir William Graham of Gartmore, whose descendants in the female line are not extinct. It not being the writer's province to enter into the discussion of controverted claims to property or titles, his silence will not, by either party, be interpreted into disrespect.

* Monteath papers at Gartmore.

APPENDIX, No. VI.

At the Isle, the 20 of Decbr. 1692.

*The Just Account of my Lord's Close and Stockings, delivered to John
M'Keurtane, and put bye in the Inner Wardrupe.*

- Impr Ane coat and britches of a Spanish cloth, and snuff collored coat, being lyned
floured silke stuff
Item ane floured silke west
Item ane blacke velvet west
Item ane gray cloth coat, and tuo pairs of britchess of that same cloath; the one pair
new
Item of grey wirset stocking tuo pairs
Item of silke stockings, pearle colored, ane pair
Item ane other pair of silke stockings, mixed wt whytt and broune
Item ane other pair of silke stockings, snuff coloid
Item of blacke silke stockings ane pair in the wardrupe, and tuo to Edr., anc of them
wantinge the foot
Item of snuff colored wirset stocking three pairs
Item of blacke wirset stocking tuo pairs
Item ane scarlet coat, with silver buttons
Item ane cout out stuff dublet
Item ane old reid satin west
Item ane fyn English cloth dublet
Item ane floured silke hylland coat
Item ane leder suet dublat
Item ane rich imbrodred gold belt
Item ane cutt cloth shuder belt

Item tuo weff hylland belts

Item ane bandelyar belt, wt nyne gilded bandelyrs

Item an welwet coat in the utter wardrupe, being blacke lyned with an stripd silke stuff, and ane rich brissell ryding coat, wt ane hood of ane light chesnar collar, wt ten dissone of great sillver beaten buttons, qth is one the welwet coat; ane skyrt and the hood, qth was my lady's.

Inventar of the hail Household Stuffe and Plenishing belonging to the Right Honorable William Earle of Monteith, within the Isle of Monteith, exactly taken and sett doune upon this 22d day of May, 1694 (copied from the Original among the papers at Gartmore.)

Imprimis of linning sheets for pnt use of the house	-	-	-	-	-	16 pair
Item of spitt sheets	-	-	-	-	-	07
Item of harne sheets	-	-	-	-	-	20 pair
Item of linning table cloathes	-	-	-	-	-	05
Item of dornick table cloathes	-	-	-	-	-	04
It of dornick servits	-	-	-	-	-	08 dosons
It of dornick towels	-	-	-	-	-	07 ^{10 servits}
It of codwares	-	-	-	-	-	25
It of fyne new blankits, listed at head and foot	-	-	-	-	-	04 pair
It of English thick blankits	-	-	-	-	-	07 pair
It of new coarse blankits, listed at head and foot	-	-	-	-	-	03 pair
It of sprenzied blankits with red and blew	-	-	-	-	-	03 pair
It of new sprenzied blankits	-	-	-	-	-	04 pair
It of new coarse blankits	-	-	-	-	-	07 pair
It of comone blankits still made use of	-	-	-	-	-	38 pair
It of old coverings upon the servants beds	-	-	-	-	-	07
It of new coverings	-	-	-	-	-	02
It of new cods	-	-	-	-	-	16
It of old cods	-	-	-	-	-	07
It of bolsters	-	-	-	-	-	14
It of fether beds	-	-	-	-	-	08
It of toom tykes for beds	-	-	-	-	-	01
It of chaffe beds	-	-	-	-	-	06

It ane shewed cutt holland table cloath and bedpand

It ane plain holland table cloath

Particulars in the new chest in the back rounne.

Impr of linning codwares	-	-	-	-	-	01 ^{duss} ii codwares
Item of Holland codwares	-	-	-	-	-	11
It of dutch holland sheets	-	-	-	-	-	02 pare
It of scots holland sheets	-	-	-	-	-	04
It of new linning sheets	-	-	-	-	-	16
It of linning spitt sheets	-	-	-	-	-	04
It of bed sheets, groff ane Scots, and another holland	-	-	-	-	-	02
It of new large dornick table cloathes	-	-	-	-	-	06
It of new dornick servits	-	-	-	-	-	11 dusson
It of new dornick towells	-	-	-	-	-	04

Account of the Silver work.

Impr ane large basone and lawer of silver

It tuo silver servers

It ane silver posset dish, with the cover

It four silver tumblers

It ane large shugar box, and tuo lesser anes, of silver

It tuo silver candlesticks, with snuffers, plate, and chaingzie

It tuo large silver porringers, with covers

It ane large silver salt fatt

It are dusson of table knyfs, with silver hefts, in tuo caises

It an dusson of forks, all of silver

It tuo dusson of silver spoones

It ane floured silver dish, and ane plaine one

It ane large silver spoon for serving the table

Account of the Peuther Veschell.

Impr of large peuther pleats all of ane syze, bearing my Lo ^s armes	-	-	-	-	6
It of peuther pleats of a lesser syze, bearing my Lo ^s armes	-	-	-	-	3
It pleats yet of a lesser syze, bearing the sd ^s armes	-	-	-	-	7
It of peuther pleats yet of a lesser syze, armed	-	-	-	-	4
Item of hollow broth pleats all of ane syze	-	-	-	-	3
Item of pleats larger and lesser, unfethered	-	-	-	-	7

Item of pye pleats	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Item of peuther basones	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Item of large fethered trunchers, bearing the s ^d armes	-	-	-	-	-	-	23
Item of lesser trunchers, lykewayes fethered	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Item of plaine peuther trunchers	-	-	-	-	-	-	28
Item of large peuther candlesticks	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Item of peuther shugar boxes, qrof one large and 2 litle	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Item of large peuther salt fatts	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
It of litle salt fatts	-	-	-	-	-	-	ii
Item pots	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
It pans	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
It of peuther flackats	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
It of pynt stoups	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
It of chopine stoups	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
It of thrie chopine flagganes	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
It of large peuther coollers	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
It ane large peuther aple frame, with four litle sacers, and four topes for screwing one							

Chaires and Candlesticks.

Impr of fyne carpet chaires, qurof tuo armed	-	-	-	18
It of new red lether chaires, qurof tuo lykwayes armed	-	-	-	18
It of old lether chaires	-	-	-	14
It of old carpet chaires	-	-	-	10
It of brass candlesticks, old and new	-	-	-	14
It of brass snuffers, and panns conforme, besyd 2 pair broken	-	-	-	02 pair
It of yron snuffers	-	-	-	02 pair

In my Lord's Chamber.

Ane standing bed, with hingings of stamped cloath, and pand of gimp silk, with whyte hingings and pand within; the hail rounge hunge with the lyke stamped cloath. It. ane chist of shotles, tuo cabinets, one less, another more, containing shotles. It. ane litle table with a drawer, ane looking glas with a black brissel frame. It. gold knaps to the bed.

In the Hall.

Impr green drogit hingings, with gilt rods, two window courtines, ane pair of virginalls,

my Lord and my Ladyes portraits, and hingings befor them, ane large table, ane folding table, ane house knock, with the caise thicrof.

In the laigh Backroum.

Impr blew stamped cloath hingings, tuo trunks covered with lether, tuo dressing boxes, one of olive, the other of sweet wood, ane large chist.

In the east Chamber.

Impr in the said chamber hunge with blew, ane standing bed, with blew damask knot hingings lyned with orange, haveing the pand of yimp silk, eight cean chaires, grof tuo armed. Item ane dusson of floured satine cushoons. It. tuo window courtines of whyte creap, ane looking glas with olive wood frame. It. a firr table, tuo standers, ane blew damask table cloath and a coffer.

In the west Chamber.

Impr ane large standing bed with green drogit hingings, and whyte hingings and fringes within, the rounge hunge with green drogit, ane glas with ane black frame about it, tuo whyt creap window courtines, with ane meikle wandscot chist, ane litle chist, and litle table, and green table cloath.

Brewhouse Chamber.

Impr tuo beds, one hunge with red scarlet cloath, and the other with green stuffe, with rods and pands conforme, ane red scarlet resting chair, the rounge being hunge with greene. It. a litle table and red tablecloth, ane timber folding bed.

in the tofalls.

Impr tuo beds hunge with red cloath, and another bed with some broune drogit about it.

in the wardrop.

Impr tuo chists and ane trunk.

in the chamber above my Lord's.

Impr ane old standing bed, ane trunk covered with lether, ane meikle chist, ane litle chist.

My Lord's linnings

Impr of new linning shirts - - - - - 04

It of dutch holland shirts	-	-	-	-	-	01
It of scots holland shirts	-	-	-	-	-	01
It of old linning shirts*	-	-	-	-	-	10
It of point cravats	-	-	-	-	-	03
It of lace cravats	-	-	-	-	-	05
It of dutch holland sleeves	-	-	-	-	-	04 pair
It of scots holland sleeves	-	-	-	-	-	03 pair
It of musling cravats with their necks	-	-	-	-	-	10
It of night cravats	-	-	-	-	-	01
It of linning night caps	-	-	-	-	-	10
It of laced night caps	-	-	-	-	-	01

new made linning, harne, & dornick.

			<i>ells.</i>	<i>qrters</i>
22 ells wanting	Impr four pieces of small linning, amounting to	-	-	44 = 2
all to the foir	It of round linning, 3 peices, extending to	-	-	35 — 1 ^{qrter}
3 ells wanting	It of round harne, 7 peices, is	-	-	60 :— 3 ^{qrs}
right	It of one peice of dornick for servits	-	-	14 :— 2 ^{qrs}
right	It 3 peice of dornick for table cloaths, is	-	-	16 —

plenishing through the House.

Impr two pair of pistolls, and ane pair of yrone stockit pistolls
 It my Lord's embroidered sadle, with the cover, ane plaine sadle
 It my ladyes velvet sadle, with the cover, and furniture conforme, wth brydells
 It ane great new caldron, ane bras kettle and copper oven, and a horne bowet
 Item threttie two chopine botles, and fourtie seaven pynt botles
 It a masking fatt, thrie wort stands, a quickening boat, tuo lead gallones.
 It fyve puncheons, one Butt, with some herring barrells, and a meall stand
 It tuo buckits, tuo flour kitts, ane balking tub, ane wort dish and tun mill
 It a syder press and a trough.
 It fyve potts, three pans, 2 pair of longe raxes, 3 speets, 2 dripping pannels, ane brander,
 ane fryeing pann, 3 pair of pot boulls, 4 crooks, ane ladle and fleshcrook, ane pistoll
 and morter, ane copper choffin dish, ane bell and fether chist

* From the inventory of 1692, it appears, that in the article of old shirts, the wardrobe of the noble peer had been diminished from 14 to 10.—*Gartmore Papers.*

It tuo large oak chists, tuo lesser ones wanting lids, and thrie girnells

It thrie wand ambries and ane timber on, ane malt firlo, meall firlo, ane peck, ane lip-
pie, 4 pair of tonges, ane looking glas in the mid press above my ladies chamber

It tuo yron chists, ane legure chist, and ane old table

It eightine brandie, sack, and wyne glasses

It tuo meikle wheells, 2 little wheells, ane chack reell, 4 pair of tow cards, tuo pair of
wooll cards, and ane hairecloath

It ten four gallone barrells, 21 lesser barrells, 3 great syder boats, and 4 less ones

It fyve new ale queiches, besyde 2 or 3 qch serves the house

Item ane large and ane less house bible

right	It their is warped in the wobsters of linning	-	-	-	-	66 ells
right	It of harne	-	-	-	-	42 ells

APPENDIX, No. VII.

THAT the Earls of Monteath had Kilbride previous to 1469, appears from the following note found among the Gartmore papers: "There is ane charter granted be the king under the great seale, to John, sone to Malise, Earle of Monteth, of the lands of Kilbryde, be resignation of his father, in the King's hands, dated the 7th of Apryll, 1469."

From information communicated by Mr William Campbell, W. S. it appears that a tack of the teinds of Kilbride was granted, January 25, 1580, by James, Commendator of the abbey of Inch-chaffray, to John Earl of Monteath.

On the 18th of April, 1643, Sir John Ruthven, "General-Major," obtained a decret of apprizing against William, first Earl of Airth, for payment of several debts due by the said Earl to persons therein mentioned, amounting in all to "23,697 libs. Scots, principal, and 1180 libs. sherif fie."

On the 5th of July, (1643) a charter upon said apprizing passes under the great seal.

On the 15th of August (1643) there is a sasine thereon.

On the 28th of January, 1662, a disposition by Sir William Ruthven of Dunglas,* son and heir to the deceased Sir John Ruthven, is

* Sir William Ruthven's name appears in the Retours connected with Kilbryde. (590) Jun. 12, 1649.

Willielmus Ruthven de Dunglas, *haeres* Domini Joannis Ruthven de Dunglas militis,

made in favour of John Stirling of Bankell, conveying to him the barony of Kilbride, and rights thereto specified.

On the 18th of September, (1662) a charter passes the great seal proceeding on said disposition in favour of John Stirling.

On the 26th of June, 1669, a disposition by John Stirling of Kilbride, (as he is now designed) with consent of Elizabeth Dick, his spouse, is made to Sir Colin Campbell, Baronet, of Aberuchill, one of the Senators of the College of Justice, and Dame Catherine M^cKenzie, his spouse, and their heirs therein mentioned.

Then follows a charter, dated 21st September, 1669, containing a *novodamus*, and erecting the lands of Kilbride and others into a barony.

Last of all, on the 1st of March, 1677, a disposition is made by William Earl of Monteath, in favour of the said Sir Colin Campbell and his lady, and their heirs, of the lands and barony of Kilbride.

patris,—in terris et comitatu de Monteith cum piscationibus et molendinis :—A. E. 100l. N. E. 300l.—Bina parte terrarum de Kilbryd cum bina parte molendini earundem :—A. E. 6l. 13s. 4d. N. E. 20l.—2 mercatis et dimidia mercata terrarum de Wester Ballquhoppill et tertia parte 5 mercatarum terrarum de Dronzie.—A. E. 55s. 6d. N. E. 8l.—XX.—*Inquisitiones ad Capellam Domini Regis Retornatarum, quæ in Publicis Archivis Scotiæ adhuc servantur, Abbreviatio*, vol. II.

APPENDIX, No. VIII.

Extracts from the Record of the Session of Port.

The oldest is dated "The 14th off Septr. 1664." It is as follows :
"My Lord Bishop of Dunblane" (preached) "after our minister's death.

"The last of Aprill, 1665, the dean preached and held session.

"The 2^d of June, 1665, the clerk gat to the presbyterie, and gatt nothing ffor his pains, these severall tymes.

"The 25 June, Donald Stewartt, Andrew Donaldsone, Duncan Fishar, Alexander Monteath, Wm. McCallen, wen to the bishop to supplicat him for a minister, and they (got ——) sh. Scots for yer expenses.

"The 27 August, Mr Robert Bowere, dean of Edinburgh, preached.

"The 30 day of Septr. the bishop preached.

"The 22^d of Janry. 1667, Sir William Graham of Gartmore had ane child baptized, called Jon. Witness, Thos. Graham in Monday, and M^r Lauchlan. (This was Sir John Graham, the 2^d and last Baronet of Gartmore.)

"The 14 Febry. 1667, David Lord Cardross had ane child baptized, caled Madelen.

“ The 15 off August, Mr William Wymes preached. The session, in regard that there are persons without testimonial comet to the paroch, the session has ordained that such persons be excepted, under the pain of twentie pounds Scots.

“ The 15 off Nowember, the said day Mr James Donaldson was admitted minister of the church.

“ The 17 off Nowember, the said day Mr James Donaldson preached, being the first day after his admision.

“ The 1 of December, the said day Mr James held session, being the first session. The session has considered the abuse of the people in standing furth in tym of divyn service. The session hes ordained that Andrew Gyloch, Andrew Donaldson, go furth and search the ale-houses, that no persons drink in tym of divyn service, and the minister to nominat the samen to them out of the pulpit ; and whosoever shall be found guiltie after intimation made, sall be punished accordinglie, and trio of elders to go sunday abut ; and them that comes in after the hindmost bell, to sit bare headit befor the minr.

“ The 29 of December, 1667, Compeared Duncan Graham, and humbled himself for breaking the act in coming in after the hindmost bell, and confessed his sin, and promised that he should not doo the lyk againe. The session hes ordainit that everie person that bees bookit, shall consign a dollor, and no other thing but money ; and giv in caise the on parttie be without the paroch, both are to consign a dollor, and the money to lye for three quarter off a yeare after the marrage ; and giv the woman be with child, bothe the dollor are left befor marriage, and giv on off them goes bak parted fairlie will lose his dollor, and the partie observer is to get his.

“ The 12 day off Janry. 1668, the said day Pat. M'Callen stood

publikly befor the congregation for doing the falt of staying out till aft the bell, on his knees was absolved.

“ The 20th off Janry, 1688. The session hes ordained Margt. M’Carturt, Janet Giloch, and Wm. M’Ewan, to sit befor the minister befor the pulpit, and to ansr the minister when they are called upon, for ther coming to the church in the afternoon aft the last bell.

“ The 16 off Febr^{ie}. After calling on the name of the Lord, the session has enacted and ordained, that their shall be no drinking after sermon; and those that sell the ale, sall sell non after sermon except of necessitie and men be thirstie, that they drink onlie a chopin of ell, or the man serve persons or strangers that comes out of ither parts.

“ The 23 off Febr^{ie}, 1668. After calling on the name of the Lord, the session has ordained that two of the elders goo furth everie Sunday about, that they let non of the people goo away without a lawful excuse. The session, to their serious consideration considered the horrible sins and great abuses that ordenarilie in all places, especiallie the sin of drunkenness and comoning on the Lord’s day; Therffor the session has acted and ordained, that no bear nor ell seller within the paroch, shall sell ell after sermon, except in case of nesessitie, folk be thirstie ore fant, they drink a chapon of ell, or those that are sick, or those that are strangers.

“ The 15 of March, 1668, q^{lk} day compeared Wm. M’Kinlay, mes^r and produced a warrant from Margaret Haldane, liferentrix of Achyle, and George Stirlen, proprietor thereof, as is after follows: WEE Margrat Haldan, lyfrentrix of the lands of Achyll, and George Stirlen, heretable proprietor of the samen, bi thir pnts, gives full warrant and commission to William M’Kinlay, not. and mes^r in balebege his wiff, barns, and familie, to sit in our dask, upon the north syd of the kirk of Port, forgans the pulpit, and to dress and

repair the samen dask as ye shall think expedient; with libertie to him and them to possess the samen, ay and qle wee, ore ather off us, discharge them from the samen. In witness whercof, we have subscribed the samen with our hands, as follows, at Balwille, the eleventh day of March, 1668 years, &c. &c.

(*Sic subscribur*) MARGRAT HALDEN.

GEORGE STIRLEN.

WALTER GRAHAM, witness.

WILLIAM GRAHAM, witness.

The session has ordained to summon Jon M^cKerrocher to the next session.

“ The 22d of March, one thousand three score eight year, the qlk day compeared Jon M^cKerrocher, in Drunkie, about the dask that belonged to Achyll, and deponed, That when he took the lands of Drunkie, that Harbourshyr desyred him to sit ther, and said he would not quit that dask whyle Harbourshyr wold forbid him. Therfor the session has thought fit that both Wm. M^cKinlay (and he) sold sit ther, whyle he get a warrant from Harbourshyr.* The session has ordained John Battison to go and poynd Alexr. Hardie, and the poind to be worth 4lb Scots.

“ The 23 off March, 1668, John Battison went according to order, and finding nothing in the house but an od ax, returned without any poind.

“ The session holden the 5 of April, 1668. The session has ordained to give an half-mark to the smith for ane ern, ordains to mak a lek to the joges. This” (day) “ ther was nominat ffor elders William Earll of Monteith, David Lord Cardross, Ar^d Graham, son

* The sentence has a pen drawn through it. Probably this was done on M^cKerrocher procuring the warrant alluded to.

of the deceyst erll of Airth, Sir William Graham of Gartmur, Walter Graham of Gartur, John Graham of Drunkie, Thomas Graham in Monduy, Gilbert Graham of Blairguyle, Jon Dick of Guddie, John M'Donald, Wm. M'Ewan, Donald Stewart, Andrew M'Donald, Andrew Gyloch, Patt. Morison, Patrick Ferguson, Finlay M'Talger, John M'Feat.* After reading of whose names, the minister publicly desyred and signified to all the people, that if amongst them any person or persons knew any thing against any of the nominat persons why they might not be judged worthie of any such office, and that against the next Lord's day. The said William Earl of Monteith, after his name was read, because his urgent affairs were necessarilie to withdraw him the following Lord's day, was publyeklie, befor the haile congregation, admitted ane elder, and sworn to the duties of that office, and to do all those other duties that his more eminent station in this place called for.

"In the 12 off April, 1668. The said day ther wes admitted and sworn of the fornamed persons, for elders, Arch^d Graham, son of the deceyst erll of Airth, Sir W^m Graham of Gartmur, Walter Graham of Gartur, &c. My Lord Cardross having promised sundrie tymes to the minister, &c. to give all the countenance he could for the rectifying and reforming the manners of the people. But being at Collross this Lord's day, his admission is delayed until a convenient occassion shall offer. The session also considering the necessitie of refforming their own lives and manners befor they endeavor any such thing amongst others, have ordained, that none of their number shall, after both sermons endit, goe into any ell house except in case of real necessitie, or for searching, under the pain of twentie shilling Scots ffor the first tym, and thereafter for everie

* It appears that about half a dozen of the last-named were previously elders.

tym this is to be doubled, *toties quoties*. The session has ordained, that none of their number shall absent themselves from any session hereaft to be holden, without sending their excuse in the day of the absence, which, at the next session following, they being present, is to be cognosed upon be the session, and not being relevant, they are to pay 10lb. Scots, *toties quoties*. The session, after long debate, did this day judge it most fit for the bringing of persons to the juges," (juggs) "to make choice of ane of thir two wayes, either to desyr the respective heritor to present those in his lands, or to cause a messenger at armes, with Jon Battison, to bring thereto, or to require the concurrence of the justice of the peace, Resolving, if any more compendious and legall way can be fallen out hereafter, to follow that.

"On the 26 of Aprill, 1668, the qlk day the session convened, all the elders being present, except Patrick Fergusson, who sent his excuse that he was not able to come for pain of leg . . . Arch^d Graham, son to deceyst erlle of Airth, who waited on the west end, and Patrick Morison, who waited on the way to Cardross, report to the session that non at all went from the church of Port at the fyrst sermon; and Gilbert Graham, who waited at the east end, reported non got away, save some people of the paroch of Kincarn . . . The session finding, by their former and renewed act, inhibited all drinking after both sermons endit, save of a chapon of ell drinking, and that onlie to be taken in case of necessitie, that they have noways compassed that great designe which they had of suppressing that old sin and scandall of this paroch, of drinking the wholl Lord's day; out of their zeal against the profanatione of the Lord's day, and for the keeping the more hollie, have ordained that ther sall be no drinking at all after both sermons endit, except persons be seik, or it be by strangers, and then they not to pass sobeirlie beyond this under the pain of ten pounds Scots, to be payit the aille seller in

case the violat this act ; and the persons drinking to mak public satisfaction therfor, befor the congregatiōne, and further to be punished condinglie in their persons and means, as the session shall think fit. And for this effect it is ordained, that everie elder, after both sermons endit, do search for drinking, the respective aille housses within their severall quarters. . . . The said day, compeired Walter Laganach, Jon Ure, Pattrik M'cadem, who being proceeded (against) for drinking on the Sabath day, being the twelve of Aprill, acknowledged that they were in Jon M'Culloche's untill the sun was neir set, but that they onlie drank a chapon of aill the hand, who wes therfor ordained, by the minister and session, the next Lord's day to sit bair headit beffor the pulpit, and, after sermon endit, to acknowledge their scandal on ther knees."*

" On the 3d of May, 1668 . . . The said day the minister did publickly desire and requested the elders, according to the order of the session," (to insist that) " no brewer within the paroch should sell no aille to no person except alls much as wold quench the thirst of strangers, or to seik persons, and no to sell no aill to no ither person within the paroch, and that under the paine of ten pounds Scots, to be payit be the aill seller, and the person who drink it to be punished as the session shall think fit. He lykwyis did intimat unto the people, after the first sermon, and intreated them that no person should flyt nor scold on the Saboth day, or no ither day, or whosoever person or persons should (be) scolding, should be punished both in their persons and means, and to stand in the jogs. The qlk day the session convened, all the elders being present, except Jon M'Donald, Mr Walter Graham, who waited on the west, declared that he saw non going away ; and Jon Dick, who waited on the est

* They are recorded to have submitted to their sentence in every particular.

end, declared unto the session that he saw non that got away that belonged to this parish, but som Calender people. The session ordained, that everie elder go through their own squad and exhort them to their dewtie, and giv that will not prevail, the minister to intimat the samen out of the pulpit. The session has acted and ordained, that no parishioner goe in with a stranger after the afternoon sermon, to drink in ane alle houss. Ther was publick intimation for a collection the following Lord's day, to a Jew at presin in Dunblain, called Pais Socaletti, a Mast of the Hebrew, Chaldaic, and Rabbini-cal tongues.

“ On the 6th day of May, 1668, the session has acted and ordained to give 24lb. to the clerk of session yearlie out of the kirk box. The session has ordained 12lb. Scots to the officcar, out of the box, iff it can be gotten. The said day the trassorer giv in his accompt for what collection was gathered since the minister cam, which comes to 9lb. 7sh. 6ds., which was ordained to be distribut among the poor in the paroch. The compt of the depursement be him comes to 4lb. 10sh. 8ds. The session ordained the 9lb. 7sh. 6ds. to be given to the poor, by and above what was depurst, and the depursement to com of the flyns. The said day the elders gave up the poor within their squad. First, in William M'Ewan's squad, is Elizabeth M'Konnochie and ffarochoer M'Kerocher; 2^{lie}, in John M'feat's quarter, is Agnes M'lay; 3^{lie}, in Jon M'Connel's quarter, is Donald M'kinlay; 4^{lie}, in John Dick's quarter, is John Tailzier and his wyf; 5^{lie}, in Andrew Gyloch's quarter, is Pat M'Callen, nickle in —; 6^{lie}, in Donald Stewart's quarter, is John Stirlen; 7^{lie}, in Andrew Græme's quarter, is Margaret M'koskrie, and ane other stranger, who was given up be Gilbert Græme, is M'Kincard. The greatest objects of pittie” (are) “ Pat M'Callen, Donald M'Kinlay, John Taylor, and his wyf, Elizabeth M'Konnochie, and Margrat M'Coskrich. The rest 5 of the poor. The session has

ordained to giv the objects of pittie 22sh. 8ds., and the rest 12sh. Scots. The objects of pittie gat 6lb. 14sh. ; the rest gat 3lb. The session has ordained the law, next Saboth's collection to mak up the dollor to be given to the converted Jew. The session appoints an compt to be tane of the fyns sine the last deceist minister. The session has given 3lb. to the scleter, and twentie shilling to his man for drink money, out of the box."*

At Port, June 1, 1704, being Thursday, sederunt, the minister and all the elders. After prayer, the session, considering that there is a scandalous practice frequently used in this parioch at publick marriages, in the time, and immediately after the solemnization thereof, by the parties, there using of charms and inchantments, and that notwithstanding they have been sharply and openly rebuked for the same, by using circular motions, &c. ; wherefore the session, for preventing this abominable and heathenish practice in all time coming, do statute and ordain, that whosoever shall be found guilty of such a scandalous practice, shall be obleidged to appear publickly before the congregation, and be rebuked for their foresaid guilt ; and appoints the said act to be publickly read the next Lord's day.

At Port, Decr. 24, 1705. The min^r informed the session yt he hade been at some pains to know if there were any registers of the session before his entrie, and in whose hand they were to be found ; and finding that there were registers belonging to the session, in Mr

* The above extract extends over a period of between three and four years, since the decease of the last minister, whose name does not appear upon record. The vacancy had lasted above three years, when Bishop Leighton, whose learning, piety, and eloquence, are celebrated, presented Mr James Donaldson to the vicarage of Port ; so that he had now served the cure nearly six months, during which time, according to the above official statement, the public collections amounted to 9lb. 7sh. 6d. Scots, or 15sh. 7½d. sterling.

Patrick Bell of Auchtermornie, late incumbent here,* his hand, which the said Mr Bell had acknowledged by a letter under his own hand; and notwithstanding that he had promised, both by word and write, to give up these registers to the session upon their giving him a receipt of these, yet he still, from time to time, postponed and shifted the giving up of the samen, these several years by-gone; which the session considering, they appoint John Batieson their officer (who is obliged to go to Auchtermornie about his own busieness) to require the said registers from Mr Bell, and appoint the clerk to give him a subscribed commission for that effect, and recommends to the minister to write a letter to him, obleiding him and the session to give Mr Bell a receipt upon production of the said registers; but in case he fail, they do appoint their officer to cause summond him before the sherriff of Stirling, the day of Febr^e, 1706.

At Port, Jan : 20, 1706, sederunt, Mr Forbes, min^r, and all the elders, except Polder. After prayer, the said day called their offi-

* (299)

Dec. 2, 1685.

Magister Patricius Bell, minister verbi Dei apud ecclesiam de Port in Monteith, *hæres* Jacobi Bell de Antermenie, *fratris germani*,—in 8 mercatis terrarum antiqui extentus de Antermenie cum molendino nuncupato Lochmilne, infra parochiam de Campsie, erectis in baroniam de Antermenie.—A. E. 8 m. N. E. 32 m. xxxviii. 182.

(300)

Dec. 2, 1685.

Magister Patricius Bell, minister verbi Dei apud ecclesiam de Port in Monteith, *hæres* Alexandri Bell de Antermenie, *patris*,—in terris de Ibert infra parochiam de Drymen cum decimis.—E. 10l. &c.—*Inquisitiones ad Capellam Domini Regis Retornatorum, quæ in publicis Archivis Scotiæ adhuc servantur, Abbreviatio*, vol. II. Printed by command of his majesty, in pursuance of an address of the House of Commons of Great Britain. 1811. The Reverend Patrick Bell was the father of the celebrated traveller, Bell of Antermony.

cer to an account anent the execution of his commission to receive the records of the session from Mr Patrick Bell of Auchtermonic, and in case of his refusall, to use legal diligence against him, in causing cite him before the sherriff of Stirling. In answer to which, he gave in a letter to the session, subscribed by Mr Bell, qrin he acknowledges that he had the records relating to Mr Donaldson and his own time in his custody, promising to give them within a fortnight, with which the session was not satisfied ; and considering that the beddal had not execute his commission, he was rebuked for his disobedience, and appointed to resort to him betwixt this and Candlesmass nixt, and either to get up these records, or to use diligence against Mr Bell, as aforesaid ; and appoint a new commission to be given him for that effect.

At Port, June 23, 1706, sederunt, Mr Forbes, minr, and Duncan M'Alpine, John Steuart, James Sands, elders. After prayer, the session having desired their officer to give an account of his diligence anent the records of the session, did produce before them some few papers stitched together, with broads of battered paper, containing a part of the minutes of the session of Port, from the 11th of September, 1664, to the 1st of July, 1672, which they appointed Mr Hardie to revise ; moreover, he reported that Mr Bell shewed him the minutes relating to his own time, but that he had refused to give these up untill he should be compelled by law ; and that thereupon, in obedience to his commission, he had caused cite the said Mr Bell to compear befor the shirriff of Stirling, upon the 26th or 28th dayes of this instant. Upon all which he produced an execution of the sds summons, subscribed by Archibald Burn, shirriff officer in the bounds. The session approved of his diligence, and recommended to the minr to employ a proctour to prosecute the sd action for obtaining ane decreet of exhibition before the said court ; and, moreover, they appointed 14sh. 8ds. to be given to the

officer, out of the collections, which he had expended for laying on the aforesaid summonds.

At Port, June 30, 1706. Mr Hardie reports, that, according to appointment, he had revised these papers received from Mr Bell, relating to Mr Donaldson's time, and found nothing material in them. Qrfore ye session judged it needfull to go on in diligence against the s^d Mr Bell. Mr Forbes reports, he had communed with the shirriff of Stirling anent the exhibition of the session registers detained by Mr Bell, and that the shirriff had promised with all expedition to raise a decreet of exhibition against him. Moreover, he reports that he had given out 1lb. 9sh. Scots, to William Buchannan, proctour, to prosecute the said affair, which the session appoints to be refunded to him out of the collections.

At Port, Sep : 1, 1706, sederunt, Mr Forbes, and all the elders. After prayer, the which day a letter was produced before the session, directed to Mr flörbes, subscribed by William Buchannan, proctour, shewing him that there was a decreet of exhibition of the records of the session, raised before the shirriff of Stirling, against Mr Bell.

At Port, Sep : 8, 1706. The which day Mr Hardie produced a decreet of exhibition of the registers of the kirk session of Port, against Mr Bell, with which (being read coram) the session was satisfied, and appointed their officer to repair to Auchtermonie, and cause a shirriff officer give him a charge to exhibit the sds registers betwixt and their next meeting, and to return the said decreet, with an execution of the said charge.

At Port, Sep. 15, 1706. The said day the officer produced an execution of ane charge against Mr Bell, dated the 12th instant, charging him to exhibit the fores^d registers within 15 days. The session delays any further procedure till term of law expire, and ap-

points 14sh. 8ds. to be given to the officer, which he reports was expended by him for the charge.

At Port, Dec : 29, 1706. The said day the beddal, who was at Auchtermonie about his own affairs, produced before the session some confused and torn papers, which he had received from Mr Bell, to deliver to them, relative to Mr Donaldson's time, being about five or six sheets, all in disorder, full of blanks, and which were delivered to Mr Forbes, to be kept by him in retentis till afterwards.*

* The session do not seem to have followed out this unpleasant business any farther. It thus appears, that the first part of these extracts, exhibiting a very curious picture of society, had been nearly lost to the session. Mr Bell had probably considered that it did not appertain to the presbyterian church, having been the record of an episcopalian. It was properly the record of a church partly both. Leighton was then Bishop of Dunblain.

APPENDIX, No. IX.

*Extracts from a Description of the Parish of Port, written in 1724,
by ALEXANDER GRAHAM, Esq. of Duchray, and inserted in the
Macfarlan Papers in the Advocates' Library.*

THE loch of Monteath is about two miles long, and abounds with pike, perch, trout, and eel. In this loch are two isles, a larger and a lesser. In the larger, called Inchmahomo, are the ruins of a large old church, with severall other buildings, which were for the dwellings of the church-men. The lesser isle, called the Isle of Monteath, is but a very little distance from the larger; and in it there are severall houses, the residence of the Earls of Monteath; which earls had, in the said larger isle, very beautiful gardens and orchards, but since the extinction of that family, they are all now out of order. In the foresaid old church, is the burial place of the said earls, and all the gentlemen's families of the name of Graham, in that country . . . Half a mile from the church, on the loch side, where the Goodie has its efflux, is the dwelling-house of John Graham of Blarsenock; a mile south from which is the castle of Cardross, the residence of the Lord Cardross, now Earl of Buchan, a good convenient old house, standing on the north side of, and near the river Forth. Here is a great deal of old beautifull planting, and very fruitfull orchyards, and once pretty gardens, but now out of order. There is a floord and ferry-boat on Forth, near the

house of Cardross About a mile below Cardross is the house of Henry Dow of Wester Polder ; and a mile below that, and on the brink of the said river, is the house of David Forrester of Easter Polder. Half a mile north-east from the church, is the old ruinous little tower of Rednock, belonging to Alexander Graham of Duchray. About half a mile from the south side of the loch of Monteath, and a large mile from the church, is the house of Gartur, the residence of James Graham of Gartur. Two miles south-west from the church, is the tower of Gartartan, the residence of Andrew Macfarlan of Gartartan,* a quarter of a mile from the river Forth, and on the south side of it, where there is a ford, and a ferry-boat on the river. And to the west of it, is the house of Gartmore, the residence of Robert Graham of Gartmore, where there are new enclosures, and a great deal of young planting. And at the hill called the Hill of Gartmore, begins that remarkable moss called Moss Flanders, which runs in a tract from thence (but in some places, by the industry of the inhabitants, is, by casting, paring, and burning, cut quite thorow, and made arable ground) till within two or three miles of Stirling, on both sides of the Forth. The tradition is, that all that country where this moss lyes, was once under water, up to the said hill of Gartmore ; and, to confirm this tradition, there is, at the above hill of Gartmore, a stone with a hole in it, where there was an iron ring fixed for tying boats to ; which stone is to this day called Clach-nan-Loang, or the Ship or Boat Stone. And there have been found in some places, in casting of peats, some prodigious big bones, which, by their bigness, cannot be supposed to be any thing else but bones of whales. There is one, in my Lord Napier's house of Ballanton, supposed to be a joint of a whale's back. In the river

* Lieut.-General Macfarlan is his representative.

Forth, near the house of Cardross, in summer 1723, there was a big bone found, being, by appearance, the ark-bone of a quadrupede. There is a great part of both ends of it consumed, and what yet remains of it is four foot long, one foot three inches broad, and one foot one inch thick ; and, by what it wants of both ends, (all above the hole where the knap of the thigh-bone joins it, the broad part of the other end being consumed away) it may be reckoned, when entire, to be no less than six or seven feet long, and of a proportionable breadth and thickness. This bone I lately saw, and took the dimensions of as above ; and it lies at David Forrester of Easter Polder's house. It is informed, that there was a bone found near the same place, which appeared to be the split of a shank bone of six or seven foot long, and betwixt two and three foot broad ; which bone some old men remember to have seen at the house of Cardross, and to have been carried away at the Restoration, in the year 1660, by the English garrison which lay there at the time. There was another bone found afterwards about the same place, which several men yet alive mind to have seen lying in the kitchen of Cardross, and which appeared to be a piece of a thigh-bone of such bigness, that a man with a jag-boot could easily have put down his foot and leg in the hollow of it. This bone, John Strang, present gardener at Cardross, and several others, told me, lay in the kitchen of Cardross for a long time, untill, by an accident of peats taking fire in a corner, it was burnt, when a garrison lay there after the Revolution. It was likewise informed, by a countryman who lives near that place, that he had, for several years, a bone of great length, appearing to be the slank of a horn, which lay, by way of a bridge on a syver, betwixt his byre and barn door, but is now all consumed away ; so that, by appearance, all these bones were of one beast, and it was a four-footed horned beast, but what kind of beast it was, I leave it to the curious to judge. And, in order to make the better judgment of it,

I think the above-mentioned bone, which lyes presently at David Forrester of Polder's house, should be carried thence to Edinburgh, to be deposited among the curiosities in the Surgeons' Hall."*

To the foregoing notices of the former state of landed property, the author is enabled to add one or two more.

In the possession of Lieut.-General Graham Stirling of Duchray and Auchyle, there are the following writs: A charter by Thomas Stirling, in favour of Walter Stirling his son, of the lands of Auchyll, dated 18th July, 1431; the sasine thereon in favour of the said Walter Stirling, dated 1431, but the month and day so effaced as to be illegible; and a sasine of Auchyle in favour of Thomas Stirling, dated 18th November, 1498. The origin of this family is involved in obscurity; but that they were both ancient and considerable, appears from their having had lands, besides those of Auchyle, not only in Perthshire, but also in Stirling and Argyleshires. And we find an allusion made by Sir David Lindsay of the Mount, in one of those allegorical poems which were the taste of his day, most probably to an individual of this family;—

“ And Patrick Striviling, in Argyle,
I bure him backward to the ground,
And had him slane within ane quhyle,
War not the helping of ane hound,”† &c.

* A few years ago, in driving the level of a ditch which forms the march, immediately east from the church of Port, between the estates of the Duke of Montrose and General Graham Stirling, the exuvie of the marine mussel, the periwinkle, and other shell-fish, were thrown up from the depth of seven feet below the surface of the originally incumbent soil, consisting, for three or four feet, of gravel, and then of a substance resembling pipe-clay, and applicable to the same domestic purpose.

† Complaint and Publict Confessioun of the Kingis auld Hound, callet Basche, direct to Bawtie, the Kingis belovit Dog, and his Companyeounis. Maid at command of

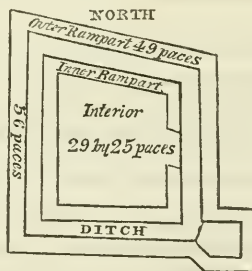
In the Index of Charters, in the Advocates' Library, we find one from the crown, to William Drummond of Auchrig, in Menteith, in 1498.*

It may be permitted to mention, in connexion with the preceding account of a parish, in the centre of which are the Priory, Island, and Lake of Inschemachame, that, on the north side of Moss Flanders, on the estate of Cardross, is the remain, very entire, of a Roman castellum, about fifty paces in diameter, and irregularly square.† Here that Roman force, which seems to have encamped on the plain of Bochastle, in order to attack the Caledonian fort of that name, yet inviolated by plough or spade, might have rested the night before.

King James the Fifth, by Sir David Lindesay of the Mount, Knight, alias Lyoun King of Armes.

* Vol. IV. lib. 13. No. 304.

† We subjoin an outline of this ancient fortress.



Ancient military science is here outshone by modern and more useful science, reduced to thorough practice, in the agricultural improvements of the author's friend, Mr James Sands, whose plough, though it wages war against sterility, does not invade this document of national history. A laudable respect for antiquity, indeed, is congenial with the character of the enlightened proprietor, who has done much at Cardross to delight and benefit the present and succeeding generations.

APPENDIX, No. X.

Aberfoyle, 3d March, 1815.

My dear Sir,

WITH every wish for the success of your work, I beg leave to contribute my mite to its interest, by a short account of the natural history of Inschmachame, and its vicinity, which I have had an opportunity of studying for more than thirty years.

I.—ANIMALS.

The Osprey, or Water-Eagle, within these few years, built in a lofty oak at the east end of the church ; but, scared by the frequent plunder of her eyrie, she has deserted it.

The White Horned Owl, *Strix Otus* Linnæi, a very beautiful bird, breeds in the ruins of both islands.

Various species of the *Falco* Genus are continually hovering about the lake. The larger Kite, *Falco Milvus*, is to be seen sailing, as it were, through the air, on tranquil wing, in every direction. Linnæus, describing his aerial course, uses the expression “*volatus pacissimus*.”

The *Falco Gentilis*, the hawk used by sportsmen, has its well-known eyrie in the rocks of Auchyle, in the vicinity of the lake. Linnæus asserts, that every species of the *Falco* may be trained to the uses of falconry.* With regard to all the species of the Falcon Genus (which abounds in this district,) including the Great Kite, the Buzzard Kite, the several kinds of hawks, down to the Sparrow-hawk, the celebrated Linnæus states a circumstance which is singular, but perhaps little known. It is hoped that it may be permitted to insert it, were it only for the purpose of exciting investigation. After remarking, with regard to their aerial motion, that falcons frequently fly to such a height, that "they can scarcely be discerned by the best eye;" and that "they remain as if suspended in the air," ("*hærent quasi suspensi in aëre*," a fine expression of a philosopher, who contented himself with accuracy, without the most distant pretence to ornament); Linnæus adds, that "the Falcon Genus give a truce to all the birds, especially to the domestic, during the period of the cuckoo's singing, (*dum cucullus cuculat*) in order," says he, "that they may have holiday whilst they are building their nests, sitting upon their eggs, and rearing their young."† If this be true, (as upon so eminent an authority I must think it is), it affords a very striking instance of the wisdom and beneficence of Providence. The consolatory view which this minute circumstance suggests, is worth a thousand of the rantings of fanaticism.

Permit me to present you with a marked contrast to the rational and enlightened piety of Linnæus, in the writings of a rival historian of nature, the celebrated Count de Buffon.

* *Systema Naturæ*, tom. I, p. 127. Edit. Vindabonæ, 1767.

† *Systema Naturæ*, vol. I. p. 128. Edit. dicta.

In the lake of Menteith, the Heron is every where seen, stalking about upon the margin, in search of his prey. The Count, in describing this bird, gives us one of the most laboured *tirades* of his well-known eloquence. It is really pathetic, and would almost move one to tears, in considering the fate of this unhappy creature. He represents the heron as "standing for several hours, in the water, upon the same spot, watching for a frog, or for a little fish, disappointed or frightened by human intrusion, but, in general, in the utmost state of emaciation from want of food. About the period of full moon," says the Count, "he gets somewhat into good case, from the opportunity afforded of obtaining his food by moon-light. About the period, however, of the change of the moon, being deprived of that resource, he is reduced to a skeleton." Buffon's evident object appears to be, to represent it as an act of cruelty in the Author of Nature to have created a being to be miserable. Is not this the fanaticism of infidelity?

The *Ardea Cinerea*, or common Heron, though frequent on the margin of this lake, is known to build no where in this valley except in a desert island in Loch Con, in the upper part of the parish of Aberfoyle. There all the herons build in a cluster, on a few stunted trees, which are borne down to the ground by the weight of their nests. In May and June, it is an interesting sight to observe them, poised high in the air, resorting, in regular battalion order, uttering their shrill shrieks, from the low-country lakes, directly to Loch Con.

The lake of Menteith abounds more than any of our Highland lakes, in the different species of the Wild-Duck, and *Colymbi*, or Divers. During an open winter, the surface of the water appears covered with them. They are, no doubt, attracted by the vast profusion of aquatic plants with which the shallow bottom is clothed.

The Cormorant is frequently to be seen, a stately bird, especially when emerging, with his long streight neck, from below the water.

The Jack-Daw builds in the ruins.

The lake abounds in Perch, which arrive at a very large size ;* in Trout of a very fine flavour, *precisely* of the same kind and quality with the trout of Loch Leven, in Kinross-shire ; in Pike, and Eel.† Here, too, their mortal foe, the amphibious Otter, the *Mustela Lutra* of Linnæus, sallies from his ambush. That father of natural history expresses a doubt whether the common otter should not be referred to the genus *Viverra*.‡ I do not know how the point has been settled by later zoologists.

II.—VEGETABLES.

To the botanist, this lake, with its islands, furnishes a most engaging field. A short account of the *rarer* plants alone, is now intended.

1. The Arum *Maculatum*, or Wake Robin, grows abundantly upon Inscemachame. I have never met with it elsewhere in its *native* state. It is an early flowering plant, and furnishes one of the finest examples of the twentieth class of the Linnæan system, the *Gynandria*. Its characters are, “*A. Maculatum*, acaule, foliis hastatis integerrimis, spadice elevato.”

2. The Typha *Latifolia*, of all our Scottish aquatic vegetables the most magnificent, grows on the south-eastern shore of Talla. It shoots up its fine sword-like leaves from a depth of six or seven feet of wa-

* The medium size is ten inches in length.—*Editor*.

† The eel are sometimes of the thickness of a man's arm. The editor of Doctor Graham's letter has been told, that salmon ascended to the lake before the erection of mills on the Goodie, the stream which runs out of it into the Forth.—*Editor*.

‡ *Systema Naturæ*, I. 66. Edit. dicta.

ter, flowering with its elegant Monœcian tuft, to a considerable height above the surface. It is not known to grow in any other lake in the vicinity. I have been informed that it is to be found in a loch in the parish of Kilmaronock, in Dunbartonshire.*

3. The *Schirpus Lacustris*, or Great Bulrush, grows abundantly on the northern shore of the lake of Inschemachame. It appears to have been the ærial vehicle of Elspa Hardie and Marion Bowie, with their new associate, the Earl of Menteith's butler, in his rapid trip to the cellars of Fontainebleau. Whether the *Schirpus* retains its ancient virtue, or whether some spell be necessary to impart it, I cannot say; but I have observed, in the month of July, bundles of this plant, six or seven feet long, exposed to the sun, at the walls of Alexander MacCurtain's house, as a preparation for those who earn a livelihood by their cunning in the manufacture of vessels wherein "the blood-red draught" is held, and which are therewith calked.

4. *Littorella Lacustris*. This very singular plant is to be found just within water-mark, upon the western shore of Inchmachave. The *Littorella* is evidently nothing else than a *Plantago*. The parts of the fructification are precisely the same, with this singularity, that the *Stamina* grow upon one stalk, and the *Pistillum* upon another, situated at the base; but they are both connected by the roots. It appears that Linnæus had considerable difficulty in arranging this plant. He at first made it a *Plantago*, as its habit indicates, adding (as is usual with him in cases of doubt) the name at the bottom of

* It is also on the banks of the stream which flows out of the lake of Inschemachame. When ripe, the stalk is like a cane, and the top, containing myriads of microscopic seeds in the interior, gets a dark purplish hue, resembling, in substance, the finest velvet, and of the shape, and approaching the size, of the "rammer" in ordnance.—Editor.

the page, as *Monœcious*. In his later editions, he has properly placed it under the generic name of *Littorella*, in the class *Monœcia*. This minute plant, so little attractive to the eye, affords a beautiful example of the variety, combined with simplicity, to be found in the works of Nature.

4. *Lysmachia Vulgaris*, or Loose-Strife, occurs upon the island Talla, but sparingly. Notwithstanding the *vulgarity* of the specific name, it seems to be rare in Scotland. The *L. Nummularia* is to be found every where. I never met with the *L. Vulgaris* except here.

6. *Lythrum Salicaria*, or Willow-Herb, a specious plant, grows profusely on the shores of Inchmachave. It is not very common, nor is it very rare, in Scotland. I have elsewhere met with it, only in a particular spot on the banks of the Forth, in Aberfoyle, and in a mill-pond in the parish of Bonhill.

7. *Nymphæa Alba et Lutea*, the White and the Yellow Water-Lily. These beautiful plants abound in all our Highland lakes; and, in the lake of Inchmahamhe, they occur in great luxuriance.

8. *Circæa Luteriana*, or Enchanter's Nightshade, grows in abundance on the skirts of the islands.

9. *Ethusa Cynapium*, or Fool's Parsley. I find this plant enumerated in a list taken down by me in 1785, as growing in the island of Inchmachave. It very much resembles parsley. It is of a very poisonous quality, and ought not to be so much as tasted. They who have tasted it, can inform those who have not, how pungent, how hot, how bitter, it is!

10. *Chelidonium Majus*, or Celandine. This elegant plant grows abundantly in the crevices of the ruins in the island. It furnishes an instance of a very singular genus; a plant of the *Polyandria* class, having a pod (*silqua*) for its seed-vessel.

In the same crevices, the *Aspenium Scoiopandrium*, and *Adiantum*

Nigrum, occur in abundance. The other *cryptogamous* plants also abound.

11. *Polygonum Amphibium*. Even on such a contracted scale as the lake of Inchmachave,* it is interesting to contemplate “the wonders of the deep.” From the larger island to the Port of Men-teith the lake is shallow; and, as you row along, in a clear calm day, the bottom may be seen, exhibiting the gambols of perches and eels, and pikes and trouts, amid the tangled and grotesque scenery of the sub-aqueous world. Here the *Polygonum Amphibium*, a species of the *Bistort*, claims particular attention. It abounds through the whole course, shooting up from the bottom, with a stem of nine or ten feet, finely adorned with alternate leaves, and raising its bright scarlet flower above the surface of the water.

12. *Isoetes Lacustris*. Amongst these “wonders of the deep,” this very curious plant, of the *Cryptogamous* order *Filices*, solicits our notice. In the shallow parts of the lake, the whole bottom appears to be thickly matted with it. It is, no doubt, intended by the hand which framed it, to give shelter to aquatic insects, the food of the various fishes which here abound.

13. The *Phalaris Arundinacea*, or common Reed, is to be found in profusion on the shores of the lake of Inchmachamhc.†

Before I quit the subject of the aquatics to be found here, permit

* It is between five and six miles in circumference, and approaches, about as nearly as Loch Leven, in Kinross-shire, the form of a circle. A map will be found in one of the engravings. The depths are marked from the notes taken in the act of sounding it, by an ingenious young man, Mr James Steele, accompanied and aided by his young friends, Messrs. Duncan and John Macfarlan, and Robert MacGregor Stirling.—*Editor*.

† It was in great request among the Paisley and Glasgow weavers before the introduction of the fly-shuttle, but has since been of no estimation, except with draughtsmen, cut into a pen, for their bolder outlines. It is sold in London for this purpose. Beautiful drawings are done with this implement and Indian ink, in imitation of chalk.—*Editor*.

me to mention a circumstance which I have long considered as somewhat remarkable.

I have observed, that in all our Highland lakes beyond the Grampian range, the *Lobelia Dortmanna*, or Water Gladiole, a very elegant plant, is profusely scattered. In Lochard, Loch Katrine, Loch Auchray, and Loch Vennachar, it adorns every shore with its light-blue bell-flower, in the month of July. But in no lake to the south or east of the Grampian range have I ever seen a single plant of the *Lobelia*. Even in the lake of Inchmahamhe, which washes the very base of the Grampians, it is not to be found. It appears to be a truly Alpine plant. It is said to be found in a small lake, pretty highly situated, on Mount Skiddaw, in Cumberland.

Were I allowed to "travel a little out of my brief," (as lawyers say), I would beg leave to notice a few uncommon plants that are to be found in the immediate vicinity of Inchmahamhe

In the glen of Glenhy, about a mile above the lake, I have met with that very rare plant, the Paris *Quadrifolia*, of which the vulgar name is Herb Paris, in great plenty. It is not known, I believe, to grow any where else in Scotland, except in the den of Balthayock, near Perth, and in the braes of Cathcart, near Glasgow.

In the glen of Portend, the *Allium Ursinum* grows abundantly.

Your fabled causeway, Arnmaak, is richly clothed with the most luxuriant crop of the *Vaccinium Vitis Idea*, that I have ever seen. In our moors, especially on Craigvad, it is to be met with in a stunted state, and scarcely ever bearing fruit. Upon Arnmaak, it grows to the height of a foot, or more, producing fruit; and, in every respect, is as beautiful as the finest dwarf boxwood.

On Duke Murdo's island, Dundochill, in Lochard, the *Pyrola Secunda* grows. I have never found it any where else. The *Pyrola Rotundifolia* grows on the north side of the last-mentioned lake.

This is all that occurs to me at present, with regard to the natural history of a district which you have undertaken to describe.

I am, my dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) PAT. GRAHAM.

The Reverend William MacGregor Stirling,
Port.

The editor of Doctor Graham's letter may be permitted to record, in connexion with his esteemed correspondent's description of "the wonders of the deep," a rarely occurring, and, to him, very striking, phenomenon, of which he was an eye-witness. In the winter of 1814, after a few nights of frost, at the very beginning of which the lake had enjoyed the utmost possible degree of tranquillity, the bottom was to be seen distinctly through the ice, which, although thick, had all the transparency of plate-glass. Walking upon it, and seeing the huge stones and other objects beneath, while you did not touch them, and seemed to move upon nothing, (for the ice was invisible) you found it impossible, however convinced of the strength of what you walked on, to reason yourself out of some very unusual, and rather painful, sensations. At intervals, the ice, acting as a pure mirror to the sky, recalled, to the half-affrighted spectator, the words of Milton, when describing the ærial voyage of one of the principal characters of his "Paradise Lost," who, in the vast expanse,

"Weighs his spread wings, at leisure to behold,
Far off, th' empyreal heaven."

Add to this, that while you feel thus stationed in mid air, owing to the constant receding of the water, the incumbent ice, now ponder-

ous, and falling with its weight, is suddenly rent from the one side to the other, uttering a noise partly hissing, and partly explosive, and opening, perhaps beneath your feet, a fissure, inch wide, whence the water issues copiously, to be soon congealed. Anon, another peal succeeds, and another, and another. The effect is terribly sublime. Figure this by night, when, in the words of Thomson,—

“ The full ætherial round,
Infinite worlds disclosing to the view,
Shines out intensely keen; and all the cope
Of starry glitter glows from pole to pole.”*

From custom, the natives walk, and even drive loaded carts along, unheeding. The writer recollects to have seen the late Mr Graham of Gartmore’s chaise and four take an airing on the lake of Inschemachame.

Night visitants in this quarter, if not previously informed of this grumbling concert, performed in the star-chamber, at the particular desire, and in the august presence of Lady Winter, but unnoticed by the descriptive energies of the author of “ *The Seasons*,” imagine they are listening to all the bulls of Bashan.

As Doctor Graham has not celebrated the living tenant of that enchanted ground, one of the vegetables of which he so highly extols, we shall take the liberty, before bidding farewell to the natural history of Inschemachame’s fair lake, to make honourable mention of

“ the rook, who, high amid the boughs,
In early spring, his airy city builds,
And ceaseless caws amusive.”†

* Thomson’s *Winter*.

Thomson’s *Spring*.

Sir David Lindsay expresses his admiration of the music of the rookery, by putting into the mouth of one of his rational and speaking birds a sentence, which Mr Scott, in the last note to "The Lady of the Lake," quotes for another purpose :

"Adew fair Snadoun, with thy towris hie ;
Thy chapel-royall, park and tabill round !
May, June, and July wald I dwell in thee,
War I ane man, to heir the birdis sound,
Quhilk dois aganis thy royall roche resound."*

To rambling wight in quest of Nature's charms, a train of rooks, in clear buoyant weather, wheeling aloft in squadrons, and testifying their social joy, in hoarse but mellow notes, by distance made more tuneful, is not devoid of interest.

The Reverend Mr White, of Selborne, compares this music to "the cry of a pack of hounds in hollow echoing woods, or the rushing of the wind in tall trees, or the tumbling of the tide upon a pebbly shore. When this ceremony is over, with the last gleam of the day, they retire, for the night, to the woods. We remember a little girl, who, as she was going to bed, used to remark, on such an occurrence, in the true spirit of physico-theology, that the rooks were saying their prayers ; and yet this child was much too young to be aware that the Scriptures have said of the Deity, 'that he feedeth the ravens who call upon him.'†

"Rooks," says that accurate observer of nature, "are continually

* Complaint and Testament of the Papingo.

† Rev. G. White of Selborne's Works, edited by W. Markwick, F.L.S. vol. II. p. 83, 84. A similar remark on the cawing of rooks is to be found in No. 110 of the Spectator.

fighting and tearing each other's nests to pieces. These proceedings are inconsistent with living in such close community; and yet if a pair offer to build on a single tree, the nest is plundered and demolished at once. Some unlucky pairs are not permitted to finish any nest till the rest have completed their building."* The following anecdote, related by the author's friend, Dr Macfarlan, illustrates Mr White's remark.

"In the spring of 1813, Mr Stirling of Tillichewan, Dunbartonshire, succeeded in dislodging a community of rooks from their ancient residence in some fir-trees adjoining to his house. Wearied out by the incessant persecution of his gamekeepers, they forsook their native abode, and formed two colonies, one of which settled at Levenside, and the other at Ross, on the shore of Loch Lomond, where they found shelter in a grove of tall beeches adjoining to Mr MacDonald Buchanan's garden. Two pair took possession first, and began the work of nidulation with all their usual industry. The main body followed about a week after, and commenced their operations by pulling to pieces the nests of their unfortunate precursors; being resolved, as it should seem, that they should all start fair."

* Rev. G. White of Selborne's Works, vol. II. p. 163.

APPENDIX, No. XI.

“ To pensive drops the radiant eye beguile—
And teach impassioned souls the Joy of Grief.”

Pleasures of Hope, l. 179 and 182.

In visiting these solemn repositories of the dead where the memory is carried back to the days of the departed Fair, Noble, and Brave, we cannot help, while we tread upon their moss-grown monuments, to recur to the times of old, and to indulge in the feelings which our great Celtic poet so beautifully characterises by a noted expression, “ the joy of grief.”*

The writer's friend, Doctor Graham, minister of Aberfoyle, in his Essay on the Authenticity of Ossian's Poems, in reply to Mr Laing's objections, having incautiously admitted a position of Mr Laing's, that the noted expression, “ *the joy of grief*,” was too refined for the period of Ossian, has added, in a note to verse 404 of his new translation of the seventh book of Temora, that “ the expression borders upon nonsense.” An English lady, of high literary accomplishments, and an enthusiastic admirer of Ossian, in writing to a friend in Edinburgh, after saying many handsome things of Dr Graham's

* Ossian's Temora, Book VII. verse 404.

Essay, animadvert severely, but (as Dr Graham admits) most justly, upon his note. "The very able testimonies," says she, "of Mrs Grant, and Doctor Graham, are highly gratifying to me The renown of Fingal, the harp of Ossian, and the music of Malvina, shall come over my ear '*like the sweet south breathing on a bed of violets,*' uninterrupted by the jarring discord of cold-hearted criticism, or party cavilling Ossian shall still '*send my soul back to the ages of old,*' and it shall not cease to delight in the tales of '*the days that are gone.*' Whilst controversy pursues its entangled path amidst the mazes of doubt and the briars of criticism, I will repose '*in the halls of Selma,*' and the harp of the bard shall be '*as a stream of joy over my soul.*' " Elsewhere, this amiable and elegant writer says, 'I cannot, will not, allow that the expression, '*the joy of grief,*' approaches, as Doctor Graham inadvertently observes, 'the confines of nonsense.' Every heart that has bled over the loss of those it has fondly cherished, knows there *are* moments when its sorrow has been softened till peace dwelt once more in the breast of the mourner, and he had a joy even in his grief. Ask the faithful youth why the cold urn of her whom long he loved, so often fills his arms, so often draws his footsteps, silent and unseen, to pay the mournful tribute of his tears? Oh! he will tell thee, that the wealth of worlds should ne'er seduce his bosom to forego the sacred moments, when, stealing from the noise of care and envy, sweet remembrance soothes his aching breast, and turns his tears to rapture! Doctor Graham's beautiful translation says, '*Mild sadness is the delight of Ossian.*' Now," (this lady asks) "is not *delight* joy? And is not *sadness* grief? Though allowing (as I do not) that '*the joy of grief*' is too refined an expression for the period when Fingal fought and Ossian sung, it does not 'border on nonsense.' The following stanzas," (says this very elegant prose writer, and, as will appear, no ordinary poetess,) "are most diffidently added to the above opi-

nions. *There is a joy in grief, when peace dwells in the breast of the mourner.*

“ When peace dwells in the mourner’s breast,
When sorrow’s wounds begin to heal,
When beating bosoms find a rest,
’Tis then *the joy of grief* we feel!

“ When by the moon’s pale beam we tread,
From earth our thoughts will fondly steal,
To muse upon the honoured dead,
’Tis then *the joy of grief* we feel!

“ When wand’ring in the wild wood’s gloom,
Where day her charms can scarce reveal,
And mem’ry animates the tomb,
Ah then *the joy of grief* we feel!

“ When, by stern ocean’s whelming wave,
The tears we seek not to conceal,
Fall o’er the hero’s wat’ry grave,
’Tis there *the joy of grief* we feel!

“ The parting gift of love, so dear!
Its auburn lock, the sacred seal,
Awakes the conscious tender tear,
Awakes the *joy* e’en *grief* can feel!

“ Soft tears by fond affection shed,
Soft sighs that from our bosoms steal,
Whilst mem’ry lives, though hope be dead,
Speak the sad *joy* that *grief* can feel!”

Dr Graham (to whom the foregoing remarks and verses were communicated by the friend to whom the literary lady above-mentioned had addressed them) authorises the writer to say, that he has

made her the *amende honorable*, by retracting his opinion of the expression in question, and allowing that there *is* a joy in grief. He still further signalises his candour, by purposely furnishing the author with the means of thus repeating his disavowal.

To “the joy of grief,” confined to a particular stage, before the tumult of the latter can be supposed to have in any degree subsided, one of the loftiest poets of this, or of any other age or country, alludes, when he says,—

“He who hath bent him o’er the dead
Ere the first day of death is fled . . .
. . . Before Decay’s effacing fingers
Have swept the lines where beauty lingers,
And marked the mild angelic air—
The rapture of repose that’s there—
The fixed, yet tender traits, that streak
The languor of the placid cheek . . .
. . . So fair, so calm, so softly sealed
The first,—last look,—by death revealed !”

Lord Byron. *The Giaour*, lines 68–89.

Postscript to No. XI.—The following MS. passage has not, so far as is known, found its way into print; and, to the friends of the Celtic bard, it may be gratifying to hear what was said in 1724, by a respectable authority, of the tradition regarding a contemporary of Fingal.

“On the north side of Loch Lomond, and about three miles west from the church, (of Buchanan) upon a point of land which runs into the loch, called Cashel, are the ruins of an old building of a circular shape, and in circumference about sixty paces, built all of prodigious whinstone, without lime or cement. The walls are in some places about nine or ten feet high, yet standing; and it is surprising

how such big stones could be reared up by the hands of men. This is called the Giant's Castle, and the founder thereof said to be Keich Mac In Doill, or Keith the son of Doillus, who is reported to have been contemporary with the famous Finmacoill, and consequently to have lived in the 5th century of the Christian epocha. This Keith, notwithstanding the great number of natural isles in the loch, was, it seems, so curious as to found an artificial island, which is in the loch, at a little distance from the point on which the old castle stands, founded on large square joists of oak, firmly mortised in one another; two of which, of a prodigious bigness (in each of which were three large mortises) were disjoined from the float in 1714, and made use of by a gentleman in that country who was then building a house."—*Account of the Parish of Buchanan, by Alexander Graham, Esq. of Duchray, in 1724, deposited among the Macfarlan papers in the Advocates' Library.*

THE END.

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ERRATA.

- P. 51, Note at bottom. For No. II., read No. III.
53, Note at bottom. Notice of Bruce's writ out of place, and to be erased.
57, Note first at bottom ought to have been on page 56, and mark of reference at end of preceding sentence.
61, Note at bottom, line fourth, for *meoriam*, read *memoriam*.
62, Note at bottom, line second, for *one*, read *ane*.
69, Last line, for *or*, read *of*.
80, Last line, for No. XI., read No. X.
99, l. 11, for *in the side*, read *in the side of male figure*.
104, l. 21, for *as far as*, read *so far as*.
114, l. 6, from bottom, for *sigitur*, read *igitur*.
115, l. 13, for *religiosum*, read *religiosorum*.
129, l. 14, for *proterit*, read *poterit*.
139, Note at bottom, line second, for *ear*, read *carl*.
156, Last line, for *knights*, read *baronets*.

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